

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XXVII.—NUMBER 21.
WHOLE NUMBER 1378.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1890.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
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PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN VICTOR BIART, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., is spending the winter at Stuttgart, Germany.

CHAPLAIN S. M. MERRILL, U. S. A., on sick leave from Fort Clark until March next, is at Jasper, Ga.

LIEUTENANT W. H. WHEELER, 11th U. S. Inf., has returned to New York City from a visit to the West.

CAPTAIN F. CLARKE, U. S. A., retired, is located at No. 17 Winder street, Detroit, Michigan, for the winter.

CAPTAIN G. A. THURSTON, 3d U. S. Art., left Washington Barracks, D. C., on Monday, to be absent for a week.

CAPTAIN W. C. BORDEN, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., of San Antonio, was a visitor at Fort Davis, Tex., this week.

CAPTAIN P. H. REMINGTON, 19th U. S. Inf., on sick leave from Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., is in New York City.

LIEUTENANT W. L. PITCHER, 8th U. S. Inf., now visiting in the East, has prolonged his stay a few weeks longer.

LIEUTENANT J. A. DAPRAY, A. D. C. to General Miles, has returned to San Francisco from a trip through New Mexico.

GENERAL JAMES C. DUANE, U. S. A., retired, was on Wednesday re-elected President of the Aqueduct Board, New York City.

GENERAL J. D. BINGHAM, U. S. A., and Mrs. Bingham, of Chicago, are enjoying a pleasant visit to relatives at Pensacola, Fla.

GENERAL ALEXANDER SHAHER has been elected President of the Union ex-Prisoners of War Association of New York City.

MAJOR EDWARD MOALE, 1st U. S. Inf., whose brother died at Baltimore last week, has had his sick leave extended a few weeks.

LIEUTENANT H. H. SARGENT, 2d U. S. Cavalry, lately in St. Louis, is en route to Fort Walla Walla with a squad of recruits for his regiment.

LIEUTENANT S. L. FAISON, 1st U. S. Inf., who has been visiting at 355 West 58th street, New York City, has received a short extension of his leave.

MAJOR L. C. FORSYTH, U. S. A., has returned to Boston, Mass., from a visit to Washington, to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law, Mr. Janvier.

CAPTAIN S. W. GROESBECK, U. S. A., of General Ruger's staff, has left St. Paul to spend January and February on leave, visiting Cincinnati and elsewhere.

MAJOR R. M. O'REILLY, Surgeon, U. S. A., who is enjoying a six months' leave, will return towards the end of April next, and then go to Fort Logan, Cal., for duty.

MAJOR LEONARD Y. LORING, Surgeon, U. S. Army, who has been recuperating at San Diego, Cal., was expected in Los Angeles this week to be examined for retirement.

MRS. YOUNG, wife of Capt. W. Young, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., who has been visiting relatives at Omaha, was to join her husband at Memphis, Tenn., this week.

LIEUTENANT JOHN PITCHER, 1st U. S. Cav., has joined his troop at Fort Custer, Montana, and, it goes without saying, received a hearty welcome from many old friends.

LIEUTENANT R. D. POTTS, 3d U. S. Artillery, exchanges under recent orders the pleasant places of Washington Barracks, D. C., for the no less pleasant places of Fort Monroe, Va.

ADJUTANT W. H. COFFIN, 5th U. S. Artillery, will return to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., next week, from his sad visit to Washington to attend the funeral of his father, Prof. Coffin, U. S. N.

A MOVEMENT is on foot among the officers of the 5th U. S. Artillery, to place a suitable stone over the grave, at Cypress Hills Cemetery, of their lamented comrade-in-arms, Lieut. William B. McCallum.

THE Chicago Evening News devotes a column and a half to the "rare and interesting collection of Indian relics owned by Captain C. A. H. McCauley, U. S. A., and arranged at his beautiful home on Rhodes Avenue." Several illustrations accompany the article.

COLONEL JAMES BELGER, who stands next to Gen. Sherman as the oldest living officer of the Regular Army, is spending the winter at the Elms Hotel, Kansas City. Col. Belger was placed on the retired list ten years ago, after serving 41 years in the Regular Army. He first saw active service in the Indian wars of Florida, and passed through many thrilling experiences in the Mexican and Civil Wars.

CAPTAIN PHILIP READE, U. S. A., of Gen. Crook's staff, who has been on a visit east and was in New York City last week, has returned to Chicago. A Lowell (Mass.) paper says: Captains Philip and Harry Reade, U. S. A., brothers, met in this city at their mother's home Sunday, for the first time in over 22 years. They have served in the south and west, but were never before fortunate enough to obtain furloughs at the same time.

REFERRING to the recent promotion of 1st Lieut. A. M. Wetherill, 6th U. S. Infantry, to captain, by the retirement of Captain Carland, the Kansas City Times says: "Captain Wetherill's company is stationed at Fort Lewis, Colo. This will take this officer from Fort Leavenworth post, where he has been performing the duties of quartermaster so satisfactorily to the authorities and those who have business relations with him, that his transfer is sincerely regretted, though all are pleased over his promotion. It is not likely that he will join his company before spring.

CAPTAIN THOMAS BRITTON, U. S. Army, retired, is a recent guest at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT F. W. ROE, A. D. C. to Gen. Brooke, has changed his residence to 1,810 Chicago street, Omaha.

QUARTERMASTER E. H. PLUMMER, 10th U. S. Inf., on a few months' leave from Fort Marcy, N. M., is at Elk Ridge, Md.

LIEUTENANT E. F. TAGGART, 6th U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of quartermaster matters at Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

LIEUTENANT W. A. KIMBALL, 14th U. S. Infantry, has returned to Fort Townsend, from a pleasant visit to Seattle, Washington.

LIEUTENANT G. N. CHASE, 4th U. S. Inf., is at present at Lancaster, Cal., and we regret to learn that his health is not much improved.

LIEUTENANT C. BYRNE, 6th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Leavenworth, is visiting at 2047 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

MAJOR JOS. W. WHAM, U. S. A., lately at Tucson, Ariz., is expected East towards the end of January to spend a couple of months on leave.

CAPTAIN W. C. FORBUSH, 5th U. S. Cavalry, lately visiting in St. Louis, goes to Texas and the Indian Territory in charge of a squad of cavalry recruits.

CAPTAIN HARRY C. CUSHING, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., on Thursday, from a visit to Providence, R. I., his mother being seriously ill.

COLONEL H. W. CLOSSON, 4th U. S. Art., left Atlanta, Ga., early in the week for Washington, to take his seat on the Board of Ordnance and Fortification.

COLONEL J. J. COPPINGER, U. S. A., superintendent of the Recruiting Service, left New York this week for the West, to inspect recruiting depots and stations.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE CROOK, U. S. A., has been appointed temporary chairman of the organization of an Illinois Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution.

CAPTAIN GEO. W. KINGSBURY, U. S. A., retired, was on Jan. 4 installed commander of Gordon Granger Post No. 7, Dept. of New York, G. A. R., at Clifton Springs, N. Y.

We regret to learn from Fort Niagara that during a heavy windstorm on Monday the vehicle in which Capt. A. L. Myer, 11th U. S. Inf., was driving was overturned and the captain broke his arm.

THORSTEN NORDENFELT, civil engineer and manager of the Maxim-Nordenfellt Gun and Ammunition Company, of London, has been declared a bankrupt. His liabilities amount to £50,000.

The many Army friends of Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Merrick of Minneapolis, will be shocked to hear of the total destruction of their beautiful home in that city by fire, Jan. 14. Mr. and Mrs. Merrick have long been celebrated for their kind hospitality to Army people, and they will receive genuine sympathy in their great loss.

A BILL prepared by General C. H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, establishing the Chattanooga and Chickamauga National Military Park, has the support of the leading members of the societies of the Army of the Cumberland, the Army of the Tennessee and the Army of the Potomac, and all the leading ex-Confederate officers engaged in the battles indicated.

2D LIEUTENANT JOHN M. CUNNINGHAM, 19th Inf., who was tried by Court-martial on charges of drunkenness and sentenced to dismissal last summer, has recently been admitted to the Government Insane Asylum at Washington. The President has not yet acted on the Court-martial papers in his case and probably will not until it is seen what effect the treatment at the asylum will have with the accused.

THE Hartford Courant says: "Among the victims of the gripe is Joseph Howe, one of the 600 who made the famous charge at Balaklava. Until the Russian influenza got hold of him he had no fear of anything Russian, and still looks back with pleasure upon the day when the 17th Lancers were running their spears through the Russians who worked the guns on the hills which the 600 afterwards captured."

We are informed of the engagement of Second Lieutenant Wm. Burnham, Sixth Infantry, to Miss Grace F. Meacham, daughter of Major Frank Meacham, who died at Fort Douglass a year ago last October. The wedding is expected about the middle of February in Jersey City, N. J., and Lieut. Burnham leaves his post station at Fort Souly, Dakota, on leave, Thursday, Jan. 20. The wedding will be a private, home affair.

REFERRING to the recent statement that a son of Col. Eugene A. Carr, 6th U. S. Cav., will shortly be appointed a 2d lieutenant in the Army, etc., Mr. Clark M. Carr, the son in question, writes us: "I am not an applicant for appointment in the Army and the mistake, no doubt, arises from a similarity of names." The reference should have been to the son of Col. W. P. Carlin, as was shown by other paragraphs appearing here.

THE considerable number of ordnance officers of the two Services, who, during the last two decades have been detailed on inspection duty at Colt's armory, Hartford, Conn., will regret to hear that Mr. F. F. Knous, for many years the superintendent of that great industry, resigned his position with the incoming of the new year. Mr. Knous is in the second generation of his name, holding a responsible position at the armory, his father having been for years one of Col. Colt's most valued artisans. Mr. Knous, who entered the Colt employ as long ago as 1861, is still in middle life and one of the best all-round master mechanics in the country. Upon his taking leave of his work, the many hundred operatives who had served under and with him so many years, presented him a magnificent watch, chain and locket, a memorial of nearly a generation of kindly companionship and co-operation.

LIEUTENANT HUGH J. McGRATH, 4th U. S. Cav., on leave, is visiting friends at Eau Claire, Wis.

CAPTAIN F. H. E. EBSTEIN, 21st U. S. Infantry, was at Fort Riley, Kansas, this week on canteen business.

MAJOR J. M. BACON, 7th U. S. Cavalry, and bride are expected to reach Fort Riley from their wedding tour about Jan. 20.

GENERAL T. F. RODENBOUGH, U. S. A., is still mentioned for appointment of Chief of the Bureau of Elections, New York City, a position not yet filled.

COLONEL J. G. TILFORD of the 9th U. S. Cavalry with his daughter, Mrs. Cameron, from West Point, are temporarily sojourning at the Fredonia Hotel, Washington.

CAPTAIN FRANK WEST, 6th Cav., and family will rejoice at Fort Wingate, N. M. during the present month. They left Washington, Jan. 13, amid many expressions of regret from their good friends.

LIEUTENANT M. B. SAFFOLD, 13th U. S. Infantry, has succeeded Lieut. B. H. Gilman, as regimental quartermaster, the latter having gone to Fort Leavenworth, for duty at the Military Prison.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., attended the installation of U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, and in the course of an eloquent address gave many interesting reminiscences of the war.

MAJOR O. E. MICHAELIS, Ordnance Department, and Capt. R. E. Hoxie, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., were among those reported present at the opening session in New York on Wednesday of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

THE War Department, being thoroughly convinced that Col. Henry B. Clitz, retired, is deceased, under date of Jan. 13, formally dropped the name of this unfortunate officer from the roll of the Army. Opposite his name in the record book of the A. G. O. appears the following words: "Died—(last seen at Niagara Falls, N. Y., between 4 and 5 o'clock A. M., Oct. 30 1888).

INSPECTOR-GENERAL ROBERT P. HUGHES, U. S. A., is quoted as saying in a recent letter concerning his report of inspection of the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake: "So far as drill, discipline and military routine are concerned, there is no school in my inspection that equals yours (Michigan Military Academy). I think you will find that my official report to Washington did ample justice to you."

A DESPATCH from Cheyenne, referring to a recent railroad accident at Sidney, Neb., says: "Lieut. C. H. Bonesteel, 21st U. S. Infantry, and the men of his company are entitled to special credit for the prompt and efficient aid rendered by them on the occasion. It was due solely to their exertions that some 300 bags of mail were saved from loss. Gen. Morrow officially complimented the enterprise and energy of Lieut. Bonesteel and his men, saying: 'This endorsement will be placed on the records of the regiment as part of the personal history of Lieut. Bonesteel.'

LIEUTENANT HAMPTON M. ROACH, 1st Inf., who was recently ordered before a Court-martial at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on charges of duplicating his pay accounts, has been confined in the Insane Asylum at Washington. Upon a certificate from Col. Woodhull, Medical Dept. that he was of unsound mind, Gen. Merritt indefinitely postponed the trial and the War Department being informed of the facts, his transfer to the asylum was authorized. He arrived in Washington Jan. 11, and at once reported his arrival in accordance with the terms of the order, to the Adjutant-General. The object of the order was then made known and without any serious protest he accompanied an officer detailed for the purpose to the asylum where he is now confined.

AT the regular monthly meeting of the new Board of Directors of the Navy Mutual Aid Association Paymaster L. A. Frailey, the efficient and popular Secretary and Treasurer, was unanimously re-elected to that position for the ensuing year. New Pension and Finance Committees were appointed as follows: Pensions—Lieut. Ambrose B. Wyckoff, Surgeon A. F. Price, and Lt. E. B. Barry. Finance—Paymaster J. R. Carmody, retired; Lieut. E. D. Taussig and Lieut. Duncan Kennedy. Three deaths were reported, Lieut. H. T. Monahan, Lieut. H. Whiting, M. C. and Lieut. W. E. Whitfield, and the Board authorized their beneficiaries to be paid with the usual promptness. Two officers were admitted to membership—Lieut. A. Gleaves and Lieut. O. C. Berryman, M. C., and two dropped for non-payment of dues. The admission fee for the ensuing year was fixed at \$12.

THE N. Y. Supreme Court has handed down a decision holding that Gen. James C. Duane is legally entitled to hold the office of Aqueduct Commissioner, to which Mayor Hewitt appointed him. The statute under which he was appointed provided that no person holding a Federal office should be eligible. General Duane was at the time of his appointment, and is now, a retired officer on three-fourths pay, having reached the age of 64 years. The question raised by the action brought to oust him was whether he was a Federal officer within the meaning of the New York statute applicable to his case. The N. Y. Supreme Court, Justice Van Brunt, dissenting, holds that he is not, as he had no duty to perform, and the position which he held when in active service had been filled by the appointment of another man. "From the time of the selection of this official for the office," Judge Daniel says in the opinion, "it was he and not the defendant that held the office. On defendant's appointment to the office of the Aqueduct Commissioner he did not hold any other office, Federal, State or municipal."

REAR ADMIRAL DANIEL AMMEN, U. S. N., sailed from New York this week for Nicaragua.

COMMANDER C. F. GOODRICH, U. S. N., sailed for Europe on Wednesday in the steamship Fulda.

ADMIRAL KAZNAKOFF, of the Russian Navy, is a recent guest at the Clarendon Hotel, New York City.

REAR ADMIRAL DANIEL AMMEN, U. S. N., registered at the 5th Avenue Hotel, New York City, on Monday.

P. A. ENGINEER J. P. MICKLEY, U. S. N., responded for the Navy at the recent "Five O'clock Club" dinner in Philadelphia.

CAPTAIN RAPHAEL SETTEMBRINI, of the Italian Navy, registered at the Victoria Hotel, New York City, on Wednesday.

LIEUTENANT PAUL ST. CLAIR MURPHY, U. S. Marine Corps, registered at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia, early in the week.

COMMANDER J. D. GRAHAM, U. S. N., at present on duty at the Navy Yard, New York, has, we regret to learn, been laid up with the "grip" for several weeks.

CAPTAIN W. S. SCHENCK, U. S. Marine Corps, before leaving San Francisco for Philadelphia, was tendered an elaborate dinner at the Maison Dorée, in the former city.

The following named officers have registered at the Navy Dept. during the past week: Asst. Naval Constructor S. W. Armistead, Chief Engr. David Jones, Lt. Comdr. G. M. Book, Lt. G. T. Emmons, Ensign F. K. Hill.

MRS. RICHARDSON CLOVER, wife of Lieut. Clover, U. S. N., gave a luncheon on Monday in honor of Mrs. McKee. Among those present were Mrs. Andrews, daughter of Maj. Gen. Schofield; Miss Sherman and Miss Blaine.

By a resolution on Wednesday of the Board of Education, New York City, Lieut. F. S. Carter, U. S. N., was promoted to the position of senior instructor on the school-ship St. Mary's, at a compensation of \$1000 a year.

MR. E. W. VERY, formerly of the Navy, and at present the able representative of the Hotchkiss Ordnance Company, has returned to this country. He was in Washington this week. His visit here at this time is specially connected with the manufacture of the Howell torpedo.

The wedding of Miss Helen Aldrich, daughter of W. A. Aldrich, president of the San Francisco Tool Company, to Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. B. Dunning, U. S. N., of the *Thetis*, took place at the residence of the bride's father, in Piedmont, Jan. 1. The marriage was private, only the relatives and near friends of the family being present.

LAST Friday evening Professor Romeyn Hitchcock, of the Smithsonian Institute, and formerly connected with the Japanese Board of Education, gave a lecture on Japan, illustrated by the optical lantern, at the rooms of the New York Camera Club, 314 Fifth avenue, which was listened to with interest and pleasure by an audience of ladies and gentlemen completely filling the rooms. The lantern slides were excellent, many of them being of scenes never before photographed, and some of the best were made by Paymaster H. R. Smith, U. S. Navy. The Camera Club is composed of amateurs who are interested in photography, many of them being ladies. It has handsomely furnished rooms, all the photographic apparatus necessary for the use of its members, and a well-arranged dark room. The president is Mr. David Williams; secretary, Mr. H. T. Duffield; treasurer, Dr. Robt. J. Devlin, and executive committee, Dr. H. G. Piffard, Mr. W. Townsend Colbron, and Mr. W. J. Cassard. Officers of the Army and Navy can become resident or non-resident members, and only pay one-half the annual dues required of members.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

A second test of the Polymath bullet-proof armor took place Jan. 14 at Washington Barracks, under the supervision of Gen. Gibson and Capt. Chester. A bag filled with oats was placed at one end of the range and a small target, made of the thin material which its inventor claims is bullet-proof, was fastened to the bag. It was decided to shoot from the 500-yard line. Lieut. Geo. Bennett did the shooting and did some very clever work, as the target was so small as to be scarcely visible at the end of the range. The first target was pierced the first time it was hit, and a second, which was said to be a stronger one, was substituted, but suffered a like fate. The test was complete, and showed that an undergarment made of the proposed material would not be the slightest protection against a modern bullet. President Lincoln's method of dealing with the inventor of such a contrivance was to ask him to put it on and let him fire at him.

A resolution of inquiry was presented in the House Jan. 13 by Mr. Gest, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, as to the condition of the Rock Island Arsenal, and the propriety and desirability of utilizing those works as a gun factory for the finishing and assembling of heavy ordnance.

Three new gun-carriages have recently been procured for the Ordnance Department from abroad through the efforts of Lieut. Wm. Crozier, O. D., U. S. A., who was sent across the Atlantic to especially investigate the subject of mounting heavy guns. That for the 12-inch rifle is a barbet gravity return carriage. In this carriage the gun rests by its trunnions in a cradle, and this in turn rests by means of steel rollers, six on a side, on chain rails inclined upward and to the rear at an angle of four degrees. In recoiling the top carriage runs up these rails, and upon being released returns to the firing position. The recoil is checked by a hydraulic brake consisting of two cylinders attached to and forming part of the top carriage, recoiling with it over pistons attached to fixed rods. The water forced from the cylinders by the pistons passes through small holes into a third cylinder, where it is held by a check valve. The effort required to force the holes checks the recoil, the size of the holes diminishing as the recoil gradually lessens. This keeps the resistance constant and the carriage is held until released by opening a side passage past the check valve and letting the water on. All the main parts of the carriage are of cast steel. Its

weight is about 38 tons; the weight of gun to be mounted on it is 52 tons. In certain positions it is intended to mount this type of carriage and gun upon a hydraulic elevator which will raise them to the proper height for firing over the parapet and lower them for loading. The other two carriages are for 12 inch B. L. mortars. One of these allows the mortar to recoil thirty inches downward and to the rear at an angle of 60 degrees with the horizon. This recoil is necessary to relieve the concrete platform on which the carriage rests from the shock due to the high angle at which firing is conducted. The mortar in the firing position rests by means of steel castings attached to its trunnions on the upper extremities of two long causes of disc or Belleville springs. In recoiling the castings run on slides parallel to the causes of Belleville springs, compressing these, and their expansion forces the mortar up to the firing position. The carriage is mounted on a turn-table with a ring of line rollers. The carriage is made of cast iron principally. The principal feature of the other mortar carriage is the arrangement for giving elevation. Instead of rotating the mortar about its trunnions the entire top carriage is moved on a circular chassis. The direction of the recoil is thus always parallel to the axis of the mortar.

The British Admiralty are proposing to appoint a committee to report upon the construction and arrangement of naval guns.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION.

RESOLUTIONS requesting the Secretary of War to transmit all correspondence relative to the withdrawal of troops from Fort Klamath, Oregon, and the proposed return of troops to said fort, and as to the reason for the abandonment of the military telegraph line between Ashland and said fort were adopted by the Senate Jan. 13, on motion of Senator Mitchell.

The Senate Military Committee, in reporting adversely the petition of ex-Ensign Ormsby for restoration to the Navy, submit a letter from the Secretary, stating that the record shows that the disobedience of orders in this case was wilful and persistent.

A memorial was presented in the Senate, Jan. 13, from the Legislature of North Dakota, urging appropriation for the maintenance and permanent improvement of Fort Abraham Lincoln, as it is so situated as to afford protection to a vast tract of country lying between the Fort Berthold Reservation on the north and the great Sioux reservation on the south against any Indian outbreak which may occur upon either of said reservations.

The Senate Naval Committee has made a favorable report on the bill allowing Asst. Engr. Jabez Burchard certain back pay.

The Senate Military Committee is the only one of the Service Committees that accomplished any business of importance this week. Favorable reports were adopted on S. 226 to confer brevet rank on an officer for gallant service in Indian campaigns, and S. Res. 6, authorizing certain military societies to wear badges. (This measure was amended so as to confine the privilege to those who actually performed military service), and S. 1074, for the restoration of J. H. McBlair, late lieutenant, U. S. A., retired. The pending Army nominations were all acted upon favorably except those of Lts. Babbitts and Lissak. Senators Hawley and Manderson were appointed a sub-committee to examine and report on the Manderson three-battalion bill and the bill regulating appointments to the grade of second lieutenant. It is expected that they will report on these measures at the next meeting. Several important private relief bills were also reported.

The session of the House Military Committee this week was devoted to the reference of the large number of pending bills to the appropriate sub-committees. No results may be looked for from this committee for several weeks yet.

The Naval Committee have taken up the question of ships and the future policy of the Department and Congress in relation thereto. At the meeting of the Senate Committee this week members of the McCann Board were heard in connection with the Hale bill for new armored ships, while Secretary Tracy appeared before the House Naval Committee and gave his views in regard to the Naval Establishment generally. The sub-committee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs in charge of the Naval Appropriation bill has been doing some active work on that measure during the present week. Nearly all the bureau chiefs have been heard in connection therewith, and a large portion of the bill relating to the general maintenance of the Navy is already prepared.

The work of Congress nowadays is essentially that performed by committees or rather by the sub-committees. The service committees of the two houses are liberally stocked with measures which are now being carefully scrutinized by the sub-committee preliminary to action by the full committees. Thus nearly all military and naval measures are in the preliminary stages of consideration and hence there is little to report at the present time, even in the way of committee action.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 1698, Mr. Ingalls. Authorizing the President to appoint the officers in the Revenue-Cutter Service to be officers of the Navy in the grades corresponding to their present relative rank. Same as S. 305, p. 309.

S. 1699, Mr. Hale. Authorizing the President to appoint and retire John C. Fremont, as a major-general in the United States Army.

S. 1738, Mr. Paddock. To provide for the disposal of Forts Hartsuff, Sheridan and McPherson military reservations, Nebraska.

S. 1748, Mr. Vance. To provide for a monument to Major General Nathaniel Greene, on the battle-field of Guilford C. H., N. C., fought March 13, 1781.

S. 1757, Mr. Farwell. To apply to commissioned and non-commissioned officers the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act for the relief of certain volunteer and regular soldiers of the late war and the war with Mexico," approved March 2, 1839.

S. 1759. To credit Maj. Jos. W. Wham with \$38,345.15 Government money stolen from him May 11, 1869, without his default.

S. 1808, Mr. Call. To restore and retire William W. Webb, late a captain and brevet major in the Army, with the rank he held at the time of his resignation from the service: *Provided, however, That the retirement of said officer shall be in addition to the number now authorized by law.*

S. 1892, Mr. Stanford. To pay Rear Admiral John H. Russell, highest pay of his grade.

S. 1887, Mr. Chandler. To increase the efficiency of the Navy. That the active list of line officers of the Navy, in addition to the present Admiral, whose pay and rank shall continue as heretofore, shall consist of six vice admirals, having the pay now allowed by law to rear-admirals, and ranking with major-generals; ten rear-admirals, having the pay now allowed by law to commodores, and ranking with brigadier-generals; 50 captains, 50 commanders, 127 lieutenant-commanders, 290 lieutenants, and 350 ensigns. The junior grade of lieutenant is hereby abolished, and the officers now in that grade shall be immediately commissioned as lieutenants. The rate of pay of the 210 senior lieutenants shall be that now allowed by law to lieutenants, estimated from the date of their commission as such if commissioned before the passage of this act, and from the date of their reaching the 310th number in the grade if commissioned after the passage of this act; and the rate of pay of all other lieutenants shall be that now allowed by law to lieutenants of the junior grade, estimated from the date of their commission as masters, or if they have not been masters, from the date of their commission as junior lieutenants, if they have held such commission.

Sec. 2. That immediately after passage of this act all commodores remaining on the active list shall be appointed in the order of their seniority, to the grades of vice-admiral and rear-admiral, subject to the usual examination; and section 1445 of the Revised Statutes, excluding officers of the junior grades of the line and staff corps from retirement on account of age, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. That whenever a vacancy shall occur in the list of rear-admirals or in that of captains, a board shall be convened, to be composed of not less than three officers of flag rank, who shall designate in the case of each vacancy in the rear-admiral's list two captains, and in the case of every fourth vacancy in the captain's list one commander, to be retired; and that the captains and commanders so designated shall be placed on the retired list of their grade the same as if they had been retired on account of age; and thereafter the senior captain or the senior commander, as the case may be, shall be promoted to fill the vacancy in the grade above; *Provided, That no officer shall be reduced in rank or deprived of his commission under any provision of this act, nor shall anything in this act be construed to affect in any way the status of officers who have received by name the thanks of Congress.*

S. 1888, Mr. Gray. For the promotion of Rear Admiral James E. Jouett, United States Navy. Whereas Rear Admiral James E. Jouett, on the night of November 15th, 1861, holding then the position of a lieutenant in the United States Navy, and serving on board the United States frigate *Santee*, was conspicuous for gallantry in conducting a hazardous boat expedition against the Confederate vessel of war *Royal Yacht*, of Galveston, Texas, and in capturing and destroying said vessel, in which encounter he received a severe pike wound in the arm and side, and for which hazardous and important service he was recommended by his immediate commanding officer, Captain Henry Eagle, for a command suitable to his rank; commended in General Orders by Flag Officer William W. McKean, commanding the squadron, and ordered by the Secretary of the Navy, who officially expressed the Department's appreciation of his "daring and successful exploit," to proceed to Washington, so that he might "be given a command worthy of his gallantry;" and whereas, Rear Admiral James E. Jouett, then a lieutenant-commander and commanding the United States gun-boat *Metacomb* in the fight in Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864, promptly pursued and captured the Confederate war steamer *Selma*, after a desperate conflict, and also rendered other gallant service during that fight, for which he was commended to the Secretary of the Navy by Admiral David G. Farragut, Commander-in-Chief, who reported that "Lieutenant-Commander Jouett's promptness and coolness throughout the fight merited high praise, received his warmest commendation, and was worthy of his reputation;" and whereas, Rear Admiral James E. Jouett, then a commander in the United States Navy, was recommended by a board of officers, of which Admiral Farragut was president, appointed in 1865, "to consider the claims of officers of the Navy for advancement for heroic conduct in battle," to be promoted thirty numbers; and whereas, Rear Admiral James E. Jouett, then commanding the United States naval force on the North Atlantic Station by his prompt, firm, and judicious course in the spring of 1865, during the rebellion on the Isthmus of Panama, restored order, re-established transit, prevented great destruction of property and loss of life, and was instrumental in bringing about the surrender of the insurgent forces in the United States of Colombia, and in effecting a peaceful solution of the United States of Colombia, and reflected credit on the United States of America; and whereas, Rear Admiral James E. Jouett, although with a record of eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle, and recommended for special advancement, has reached his present grade by virtue only of the general laws governing promotion in the Navy, and has not received from his Government the special and substantial recognition to which said record entitled him, while others in the United States Navy have been advanced in grade by special nomination and confirmation, or otherwise honored or peculiarly benefited by special legislation: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be one Vice Admiral in the Navy of the United States, on the active list, and that the President of the United States is hereby authorized to nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Rear Admiral James E. Jouett to be a Vice-Admiral in the Navy, on the active list, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Vice-Admiral S. C. Rowan.

S. 1893, Mr. Hiscock. For the relief of Army

S. 1909, Mr. Blackburn. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Don Carlos Buell, late a major general of U. S. Volunteers, and a colonel in the Regular Army of the United States, to the position of brigadier general in the Army of the United States, and to place him upon the retired list of the Army as of that grade (the retired list being thereby increased in number to that extent); and all laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are suspended for this purpose only.

S. 1929, Mr. McPherson. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Juliet C. Palmer, widow and administratrix of James C. Palmer, late Surgeon General U. S. Navy, from the Navy pension fund, a sum equal to one-hundredth part of all prize money awarded to the vessels of the West Gulf blockading squadron for captures made during the period of service of said James C. Palmer, as fleet surgeon of said squadron, to wit, from Aug. 15, 1863, until Sept. 21, 1865, except in a case where the capture was made by the flagship.

S. 1948, Mr. Platt. Directs that \$85,000 be paid to the U. S. Regulation Fire-Arms Company for the infringement by the United States of a certain patent right for an "improvement on breech-loading firearms."

S. 1965, Mr. Plumb. Allowing one month's extra pay to officers of the Volunteer Army in the war of the rebellion for each year of service.

S. 1966, Mr. Plumb. To prevent desertions from the Army, and for other purposes. That from and after

July 1, 1890, there shall be retained from the pay of each enlisted man of the Army the sum of four dollars per month of his monthly pay for the first year of his first enlistment, which said sum shall not be paid him until his discharge from the service, and shall be forfeited unless he serves honestly and faithfully to the date of discharge.

Sec. 2. That enlistments shall continue to be made for five years, as now required by law: *Provided*, That at the end of three years from the date of his enlistment every soldier whose antecedent service has been faithful shall be entitled to receive a furlough for three months, and that in time of peace he shall, at the end of such furlough be entitled to receive his discharge upon his own application: *Provided further*, That soldiers discharged under the provisions of this section shall not be entitled to the allowances provided in section 1290 of the Revised Statutes.

Sec. 3. That United States Marshals and their deputies, constables, and police officers of towns and cities are hereby authorized to apprehend, arrest, and receive the surrender of any deserter from the Army for the purpose of delivering him to any person in the military service authorized to receive them.

Sec. 4. That the Army ration now provided by law shall be increased by the addition thereto of one pound of vegetables, the proportion to be fixed by the Secretary of War.

S. 1967, Mr. Plumb. That on and after July 1, 1890, the pay per month of the following non-commissioned officers of the line of the Army shall be as follows: Sergeant major, \$36; regimental quartermaster sergeant, \$34; saddler sergeant, chief trumpeter, and the principal musician, \$30; sergeant, \$24; sergeant, \$22; corporal, \$20; and all shall receive the increase of pay for length of service as provided by law.

S. 1970, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa (by request). That the Judge Advocate General's Department of the Army shall hereafter consist of one Judge Advocate General, with rank, pay and allowances of brigadier general; three assistant judge advocates general, with rank, pay and allowances of lieutenant colonel; and six judge advocates, with rank, pay and allowances of major; the colonels and lieutenant colonels to be selected by seniority from the present officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department. *Provided*, That all vacancies in the grade of major in the Judge Advocate General's Department shall be filled by the appointment of officers of the Army of at least ten years' service as commissioned officers, and that promotions in the said department shall be made in conformity with sections 1193 and 1204 of the Revised Statutes of the United States: *And provided also*, That no officer of the Army below the rank of colonel shall be promoted in, or appointed to, the said department until he shall have been examined and approved by a board of not less than three officers convened by the Secretary of War, and which examination shall be directed to the moral character, physical condition, the military and legal qualifications of the officer. If any officer fail on such examination he shall not be promoted or appointed for one year, when he may be re-examined by a like board. In case of failure on such re-examination, he shall not be promoted or appointed in the Judge Advocate General's Department.

S. 2013, Mr. Hale. To confer the rank of lieutenant on National Johnson Coffin, a pensioner under certificate numbered 212,547 and under the provisions of section 4685 Rev. Stat., and that he receive pay to date from his first application for a pension to the Forty-third Congress.

S. 2099, Mr. Manderson. That the Subsistence Department of the Army shall consist of one Commissary General of Subsistence with rank, pay and emoluments of brigadier-general, 3 assistant commissaries-general of subsistence, with rank, pay and emoluments of colonel; 6 assistant commissaries-general of subsistence with rank, pay and emoluments of lieutenant colonel; 8 commissaries of subsistence with rank, pay, and emoluments of major; 8 commissaries of subsistence, with rank, pay and emoluments of captain of cavalry. That the vacancies created by this act shall be filled by promotion by seniority of officers now in Subsistence Department.

S. 2105, Mr. Hawley. That when officers who have been on the limited retired list shall have attained the age of 64, they shall be transferred to the unlimited list.

S. R. 44, Mr. McMillan. Instructing the Secretary of War to cause an examination to be made of the practicability and expense of tunneling, or bridging, the Straits of Mackinac.

S. R. 46, Mr. McPherson. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to remove the naval magazine from Ellis's Island, in New York Harbor, and to purchase a site and erect a naval magazine at some other point. A preamble recites that the magazine is in dangerous proximity to New York and Jersey City. The daily papers report that the intention is to establish a landing place for immigrants at Ellis Island, and to take the control of immigrants out of the hands of the State authorities.

H. R. 335, Mr. Perkins. For the relief of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer army, and for other purposes. (Same as S. 1253, p. 329.)

H. R. 3301, Mr. Bontelle. That the law regulating the pay and retirement of warrant officers in the Navy shall be construed to apply to the 31 officers serving as mates in the Navy.

H. R. 3710, Mr. Yoder. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to retire those officers of the Army who, by retiring boards as now constituted by law, have already been recommended for retirement, or may be recommended prior to July 1, 1890; and the names of all officers retired in accordance with this act shall be placed upon an additional retired list, in which vacancies occurring by reason of death, resignation, or dismissal shall not be filled: *Provided*, That this additional retired list shall cease to exist, and this act shall have no further effect upon those officers of the Army retired under its provisions shall all have died, resigned, or been dismissed from the Army of the United States.

H. R. 3717, Mr. Lacey. To promote the efficiency of the Army. That any field officer of the line of the Army below the grade of brigadier general, who having served 30 years in the Army service in the volunteers during the war of the Rebellion as an officer or enlisted man to be included, who makes application to the President to be placed upon the retired list shall be so retired.

Sec. 2. That any captain or lieutenant of the line of the Army who served in the war of the Rebellion, and who has served 30 years in the Army, including his volunteer service as an officer or enlisted man, who makes application to the President to be placed upon the retired list, shall be retired with one advance grade of that held by him in the Army at the date of retirement, and no act now in force shall be so construed as to limit or restrict the retirement of officers as herein provided for.

H. R. 3857, Mr. Robertson. To provide for the disposal of a portion of the U. S. military reservation at Baton Rouge, La.

H. R. 3863, Mr. Cutcheon. To reorganize the artillery force of the Army. (Same as S. 1351, page 329, Dec. 21, 1889.)

H. R. 3864, Mr. Cutcheon. To encourage re-enlistments in the Army, and to prevent desertions. That from and after the passage of this act the enlisted men of the Army of the U. S. may be enlisted for a maximum term of five years or for a minimum term of three years, and may be re-enlisted upon the completion of a first term, either long or short, for a maximum term of five years or

for a minimum term of two years. Such enlistments shall be known as long and short enlistments, respectively.

Sec. 2. That any enlisted man who shall honorably complete a first term of enlistment, if a short term, shall receive a bounty for re-enlistment equal to the last month's pay of his first enlistment, and if a long term, then he shall receive a bounty equal to five-thirds of the last month's pay of his first enlistment: *Provided*, That such bounty shall be retained until the end of the first year of the second enlistment: *And provided further*, That such re-enlisting men shall voluntarily tender themselves for re-enlistment upon expiration of their previous enlistment without change of station or expense to the United States.

Sec. 3. That any enlisted man who shall have completed honorably and with good soldierly record not less than one-half of his current term of enlistment, and against whom no charges or sentence of court-martial shall be pending, may procure his honorable discharge from his said enlistment and from the Service in the following manner: He shall pay to the U. S. the average cost of recruiting, subsisting and transporting to his station each recruit enlisted during the preceding fiscal year, and shall release to the U. S. all retained pay that may have accrued to him at the date he shall so apply for his discharge, and thereupon he shall be entitled to receive an honorable discharge from the Service. The Secretary of War shall ascertain and publish at the end of each fiscal year the average cost of recruiting, subsisting and transporting to his station each recruit enlisted during the preceding year.

Sec. 4. That from and after the passage of this act the pay of privates, corporals and sergeants of the artillery, cavalry and infantry of the Army shall be as follows, namely:

FOR LONG ENLISTMENTS.

Years of continuous service.	Retained pay per month.	Pvts.	Corpls.	Sergts.	1st Sergts.
1st enlistment.					
First year.....	\$14	\$17	\$23	\$34	
Second year....	15	18	24	35	
Third year....	16	19	25	36	
Fourth year....	17	20	26	37	
Fifth year....	18	21	27	38	
2d enlistment.					
Sixth year....	20	23	30	40	
Seventh year....	20	23	30	40	
Eighth year....	20	23	30	40	
Ninth year....	20	23	30	40	
Tenth year....	20	23	30	40	

FOR SHORT ENLISTMENTS.

Years of continuous service.	Retained pay per month.	Pvts.	Corpls.	Sergts.	1st Sergts.
1st enlistment.					
First year.....	14	17	23	34	
Second year....	15	18	24	35	
Third year....	16	19	25	36	
2d enlistment.					
Fourth year....	18	21	28	38	
Fifth year....	18	21	28	38	
Sixth year....	18	21	28	38	

If an enlisted man who has completed a five years' enlistment shall re-enlist for a short term, his pay shall be the same as provided for the first three years of a second long enlistment; and if one who has completed a three years' enlistment shall re-enlist for five years, the pay and retained pay shall continue the same as during the first three years of a second short enlistment.

Sec. 5. That the payment provided for in section 3 of this act in order to procure an honorable discharge shall be made to the quartermaster of the post at which such enlisted man is stationed, and said quartermaster shall give said soldier a voucher therefor, and account to the Quartermaster General for the same, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the proper authority.

Sec. 6. That desertion from the Army of the United States being a violation of the oath of Service, is declared to be a crime against the United States, and such deserters may be arrested by any marshal or deputy marshal of the United States, the marshal or deputy marshal of any Territory, upon process issued by any district court of the United States, or by any territorial court of record, upon complaint made in case of a misdemeanor or felony; and such deserter shall be held in custody by such marshal or deputy marshal until the proper military officer can be notified, and for a reasonable length of time thereafter, and upon demand and prima facie showing that the person so held is a deserter from the military service of the United States, said marshal or deputy marshal shall deliver said alleged deserter over to the proper military authorities for trial by Court-martial. Said marshal or deputy marshal or other person who shall cause the arrest and conviction of any such deserter shall be entitled to receive a reward of \$20 for each deserter so apprehended and convicted. The punishment of desertion shall continue as now provided by law.

H. R. 3865, Mr. Cutcheon. To provide for the reorganization of the artillery force of the Army. (Same as S. 1351, p. 329.)

H. R. 4540, Mr. Herbert. That from and after the passage of this act enlistments in the Navy after six years from the completion of the four years' course at the Naval Academy shall receive pay at the rate of \$1,500 per annum when on duty at sea, \$1,400 when on shore duty, and \$1,300 when on waiting orders.

H. R. 4542, Mr. Oates. That every cadet hereafter appointed to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point or to the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis shall, in addition to the oath which they are now required by law to take, take and subscribe the following, to wit: "And I do further solemnly swear that I never will, directly nor indirectly, solicit, seek, influence, or attempt to influence the President or Congress of the United States, or any member thereof, to cause my promotion in the military or naval service of the United States, or retirement therefrom, or to increase my compensation, salary, pension, pay, or allowance in any respect, or to any extent whatsoever, so help me God."

[We might suggest that this last clause is well put, for it would require a miraculous amount of divine help to enable some cadets to keep this oath.]

H. R. 4566, Mr. Anderson, of Kansas. Granting right of way to the Junction City and Fort Riley Street Railway Company into and upon the Fort Riley Military Reservation, in the State of Kansas.

H. R. 4575, Mr. Bontelle (by request of Mr. Reed). For the placing of apothecaries of the United States Navy upon the list of warrant officers of the same.

H. R. 4580, Mr. Lodge. To remunerate employees of United States navy-yards for time lost in consequence of injuries received in said yards.

H. R. 4581, Mr. Lodge. To regulate the pay of employees at the Washington navy-yard.

H. R. 4588, Mr. Snider. That the monthly pay of ordnance-sergeants, commissary-sergeants, and post quartermaster-sergeants shall be \$60, and they shall receive the increased pay for length of service (continuous service) now allowed by law.

H. R. 4593, Mr. Carter. Granting to the State of Montana the abandoned Fort Ellis Military Reservation for educational purposes.

H. R. 4611, Mr. Hansbrough. Appropriating \$15,000 for extending and repairing the military quarters at Fort Abraham Lincoln, North Dakota.

H. Res. 56, Mr. Cutcheon. That Russell A. Alger, a member of the Board of Managers for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, vice Martin, deceased.

THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President and Commander-in-Chief.

REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War.

NOMINATIONS—JAN. 13, 1890.

First Lieutenant.—Second Lieutenant James A. Leyden, 4th Infantry; Second Lieutenant M. B. Saffold, 13th Infantry.

G. O. 3, H. Q. A., Jan. 6, 1890.

The wide range of the hours at which the meals of enlisted men are served at military posts having made it necessary to modify existing regulations and orders on the subject, the Secretary of War directs that paragraph 417 of the Regulations be amended to read as follows:

ROLL-CALLS, ETC.

417. There shall be, daily, at least two roll-calls, viz., at reveille and retreat. They will be made on the company parades by the 1st sergeants, superintended by a commissioned officer. Ordinarily there will not be any formation for roll call at tattoo, but the prescribed signal will be sounded, and 15 minutes thereafter all lights will be extinguished and all noises and loud talking cease. Taps shall be sounded at 11 o'clock P. M., when an inspection of quarters shall be made by the 1st sergeants, or other non-commissioned officers of the company, as company commanders may direct, who will report to the officer of the day the names of all enlisted men who may be absent therefrom without leave.

Reveille roll call in garrison shall not ordinarily take place earlier than 5.30 o'clock A. M. in summer, and 6.30 A. M. in winter. There shall be also at all military posts calls sounded daily to breakfast, dinner and supper, ordinarily, as follows: For breakfast, not earlier than reveille nor later than half an hour after reveille; for dinner, not earlier than 12 M., nor later than 12.15 P. M.; for supper, not earlier than 5.15 P. M., nor later than 6.15 P. M. Post commanders will see that meals for the enlisted men of their commands are promptly served immediately after the hours appointed for the calls for them; that the duties of the post are so arranged, as far as compatible with the requirements of the service, that the enlisted men may be present at the regular hour for meals; and that the meals are allowed not less than twenty minutes for breakfast and supper, and not less than thirty minutes for dinner.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:
J. C. KELTON, Adjutant-General.

G. O. 4, H. Q. A., Jan. 6, 1890.

By direction of the Secretary of War paragraph 815 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

815. The assignment to stations of officers or enlisted men of the staff departments, except as provided in the regulations for troops in campaign, will be made by the Secretary of War in orders from the Headquarters of the Army or by commanders of geographical divisions and departments, under the special authority of the Secretary of War. Officers of the Medical Department will be assigned by the Secretary of War to particular stations in orders from the Headquarters of the Army; and the Surgeon-General, in recommending changes in the stations of medical officers, will designate the post to which the assignment of each officer is desired. The removal of an officer from the station to which he has been assigned by the Secretary of War will not be made by division or by department commanders, except only in cases of urgent necessity, when time will not admit of authority being first obtained from the Secretary of War, and in such cases prompt report will be made to the Adjutant-General.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:
J. C. KELTON, Adjutant-General.

G. O. 5, H. Q. A., Jan. 6, 1890.

An amended order has been issued, the only change from that published last week being that for the words "character and aptitude" in the "example" have been substituted the words "aptitude and probable efficiency."

G. O. 6, H. Q. A., Jan. 11, 1890.

Publishes regulations to carry into effect the 3d and 4th sections of the act approved June 18, 1873, providing for the promotion of meritorious non-commissioned officers. These are a substitution for the regulations published in G. O. 79, A. G. O., Oct. 30, 1889 (p. 336, JOURNAL of Nov. 9, 1889). The changes now made are as follows:

Par. 2 reads: "Non-com. officers who are under 21, or over 29 years of age, or who are married are not eligible, etc. (The former regulations made 30 years the maximum of age.)"

To the qualifications necessary is added a sixth section, which says:

The board having examined into the mental qualifications and his character for sobriety and fidelity, shall inquire into his general qualifications, aptitude, and probable efficiency as an officer of the Army, and also as to his intelligence, energetic, judicious and faithful discharge of such duties as may have been devolved upon him, marking the result on a scale of 100.

Examination as to physical qualification shall include a certificate of physical examination, by two medical officers, to accompany the proceedings of the board, and embrace all the information required by the form for the examination of recruits.

IV. In awarding marks the board will consider 100 as perfect in each subject and in each individual question, and will give to each subject in the examination the relative weight given in the form following below. The general average of the candidate will be computed as follows:

Mark every correct answer 100 and every faulty answer according to its value on a scale of 100; the sum of the credit marks divided by the number of questions will give the average of proficiency in the subject. Multiply the average of the marks on each subject by the number indicating the relative weight of the subject and divide the sum of the products by the sum of the relative weights, the quotient will be the general average.

No candidate will be passed by the board who shall not have attained a general average of at least 70 per cent.

CIRCULAR II, H. Q. A., Dec. 31, 1889.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of December, 1889, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

CANTEEN.

The members of the Hospital Corps are considered a "detachment" under paragraph 341 of the Regulations, and when they have paid for their proportion of the stock and fixtures of the post canteen, are entitled to participate in the distribution of its profits.—(Decision Sec. War, letter Dec. 3, 89—5779 A. G. O., 1889.)

The Regulations contemplate that upon matters relating to the business of post canteens the action of the commanding officer and of the canteen council shall be separate and distinct; also, that, whenever practicable, the canteen council shall consist of three members. Unless he be the only officer on duty at the post, it is not contemplated that the commanding officer shall be one of the canteen council. Where

the senior company commander falls into command of the post, or where either of the two senior company commanders is placed in charge of the canteen, the next senior company commander, or, if there be none such, the officer highest in rank not already a member, should be one of the council. If there are not three officers on duty at the post exclusive of the commanding officer, the council should consist of the reduced number.—[Decision Maj. Gen. Comdg. Army, letter Dec. 9, 89—5706 A. G. O., 1889.]

As essential to good post administration the sale of beer and light wine must be confined exclusively to post canteens, and under no circumstances must be permitted in connection with company amusement rooms. The company amusement room (no company "canteens" are now authorized) subserves a very good purpose, and the establishment of post canteens is not intended to prevent the continuance or establishment of company amusement rooms.—[Decision Sec. War, letter Dec. 23, 89—6023 A. G. O., 1889.]

MILITARY AND NAVAL SIGNALING.

The American Morse Code has been substituted for the English Morse Code for naval signaling, and instructions given for its use by the Naval Service, that there may be uniformity between the Army and Navy in that respect.—[Letter Sec. Navy, Dec. 13, 89—6043 A. G. O., 1889.]

POST SCHOOLS.

In consideration of the late date (Jan. 21, 1889) of promulgation of General Orders No. 9, relative to schools, which prevented their full progress prior to April 30, and in connection with the unavoidable deficiency of the funds of the Quartermaster's Department for the present fiscal year necessary to meet requisitions for school supplies, the text books provided under General Orders No. 38, series of 1881, will have to be used until further order, and, under paragraph 37 of the Regulations, the officer in immediate charge of the school, under the post commander, "will regulate the character and methods of instruction."—[Decision Maj. Gen. Comdg. Army, letter Dec. 28, 89—2884 A. G. O., 1889.]

OFFICERS ON SICK LEAVE SHOULD BE ACCOUNTED FOR AS "ABSENT WITH LEAVE," AND NOT "ABSENT SICK."

All officers absent from their commands with leave, whether on sick leave or ordinary leave, should be accounted for on rolls and returns, in figures, under the head of "absent with leave," the remarks opposite each officer's name showing the character of the leave. The figures under the head of "absent sick" should account for those detained or left behind on change of station on account of sickness, wounded and sent to nearest hospital, etc., as distinct from those who have been granted formal sick leave.—[Decision Maj. Gen. Comdg. Army, letter Dec. 28, 89—7067 A. C. P., A. G. O., 1889.]

UNIFORM.

The stripe of gilt lace prescribed for "candidates for promotion" in General Orders No. 79, of 1889, should be worn on the upper half of the cuff, and be made of two pieces of gold braid running the length of the cuff and pointed at the upper end, with a small button below the point of the stripe; width of braid, one-quarter inch; width of space between braid, one-eighth inch.—[General decision, letter Dec. 11, 89—5942 A. G. O., 1889.]

By command of Major-General Schofield:
J. C. KELTON, Adjutant-General.

MEMORANDUM.

General Orders No. 91 is the last of the series of 1889. General Orders No. 1, January 2, 1890, giving the results of the rifle and carbine firing of the Army for the target year 1889, will be distributed as soon as practicable. The manuscript will be ready for the printer in a few days.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. Daniel D. Wheeler, A. Q. M., is assigned to duty as assistant to the Chief Q. M. of Dept. of Arizona, relieving Capt. Theodore E. True, A. Q. M., who will proceed from Los Angeles, Cal., to Tucson, Arizona, and relieve Captain Alonzo E. Millmore, A. Q. M., from duty at that station (S. O. 2, Jan. 6, D. Ariz.).

Major James W. Souly, Q. M., will proceed from Atlanta, Ga., to the national cemetery at Knoxville, Tenn., on public business (S. O. 1, Jan. 15, H. Q. A.).

Post Q. M. Sergt. Henry C. Smith, now in Washington, D. C., having performed the duty assigned him, will return to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala. (S. O. 1, Jan. 11, H. Q. A.).

Capt. William H. Nash, C. S., having reported, is appointed as Chief Comy. Sub. of Dept. Columbia, and will relieve Capt. Henry G. Sharpe, C. S., of all duties appertaining to that position (G. O. 1, Jan. 1, D. Columbia.).

Major S. T. Cushing, Chief C. S., will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for the purpose of inspecting bake ovens (S. O. 3, Jan. 7, Dept. Mo.).

Pay Department.

Leave for one month is granted Major James R. Roche, paymr. (S. O. 2, Jan. 7, D. Tex.).

The leave granted Major George W. Candee, paymr., is extended one month (S. O., Jan. 10, H. Q. Army.).

Leave for two months, to take effect on the completion of his payments for December, is granted Major Joseph W. Wham, paymr. (S. O., Jan. 14, H. Q. A.).

Payments to troops on muster of Dec. 31, 1889, are assigned as follows: Major Frank M. Cox, Presidio of San Francisco, Fort Mason and Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; Major George F. Robinson, Alcatraz Island, Angel Island, Benicia Arsenal, Benicia Barracks and Fort Gaston, Cal. (S. O. 114, Dec. 20, D. Cal.).

Medical Department.

Asst. Surg. Henry S. T. Harris, Ft. Keogh, Mont., will proceed to Old Fort Pierre, S. Dak., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 3, Jan. 6, D. Dak.).

Asst. Surg. Paul Shillock, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont., will proceed to Ft. Maginnis, Mont., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 3, Jan. 6, D. Dak.).

The leave granted Major Calvin De Witt, surg., is extended to include Feb. 27, 1890 (S. O., Jan. 15, H. Q. A.).

The Comdg. General Div. of the Atlantic, will grant a furlough, to expire March 8, to Hosp. Stwd. John Lempe, Fort Ontario, N. Y. (S. O., Jan. 9, H. Q. A.).

The Comdg. General Dept. of the Missouri will grant a furlough for two months to Hosp. Steward Thomas Dawson, Fort Gibson, Ind. Ty. (S. O., Jan. 10, H. Q. A.).

The C. O. Fort Ontario, N. Y., will grant a furlough, to expire March 8, 1890, to Hosp. Steward John Lempe, (S. O. 9, Jan. 11, Div. A.).

Hosp. Steward Michael Denning, Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., will, upon the arrival of Hosp. Steward Oscar Pollak, proceed to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., for duty. Hosp. Steward William J. Edmunds, Jackson Barracks, La., is assigned to duty

at that post. Pvt. William F. Hatfield, Act. Hosp. Steward, Fort Keogh, Mont., will, upon the arrival of Hosp. Steward Hans Weber, proceed to Fort Missoula, Mont., for duty. Hosp. Steward Rudolph Werner, Jackson Barracks, La., will proceed to Whipple Barracks, A. T., for duty. The following hospital stewards are assigned to duty as follows: Mathias Walerius, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Ty., to temporary duty at that post; Charles E. Lloyd, Ft. Reno, Ind. Ty., to temporary duty at that post; Hermann Erpenbeck, Fort Omaha, Neb., to duty at that post; Francis W. Dumoulin, Fort Robinson, Neb., to duty at that post; Peter J. Lally, Ft. Clark, Tex., to duty at that post; George Klemmand, Fort Brown, Tex., to temporary duty at that post; George S. Carty, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to duty at that station. The following hospital stewards will proceed as follows: Hans Weber, from St. Francis Barracks, Fla., to Fort Keogh, Mont.; Edward Meagher, from Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., to Fort Bayard, N. M.; Oscar Pollak, from West Point, N. Y., to Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; John Caberty, Fort Niobrara, Neb., to Fort Washakie, Wyo. Ty.; Henry Lubek, from Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., to Ft. Custer, Mont.; Ernest Grossjohann, from Fort Logan, Colo., to Fort Barraneras, Fla. (S. O., Jan. 13, H. Q. A.).

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Col. Adelbert R. Buffington, O. D., will proceed to the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., on public business connected with his duties as president of the Army gun-factory board (S. O., Jan. 9, H. Q. A.).

The leave granted Capt. Henry Metcalfe, O. D., is extended to Feb. 11, 1890 (S. O., Jan. 16, H. Q. A.). 1st Lieut. Frank E. Hobbs, O. D., will proceed from South Bethlehem, Pa., to the Standard Steel Casting Company, Thurlow, Pa., on public business (S. O., Jan. 15, H. Q. A.).

Ord. Sergt. Andrew Keefe, now on furlough, will proceed to Fort Independence, Mass., and relieve Ord. Sergt. Thomas McGuire, who will proceed to Fort McKinney, Wyo. Ty. (S. O., Jan. 10, H. Q. A.).

Ord. Sergt. Thomas McGuire, Fort Independence, Mass., whose term of service expires Jan. 23, will report to the C. O. Fort Warren for discharge and re-enlistment (S. O. 12, Jan. 15, Div. A.). The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Eugene J. Spencer, C. E., is still further extended three months (S. O., Jan. 10, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. David DuB. Gaillard, C. E., will proceed from St. Augustine, Fla., to Fort Taylor, Key West, Fla., about Jan. 18 (S. O., Jan. 11, H. Q. A.).

Signal Corps.

2d Lieut. John C. Walshe, S. C., is relieved from duty at St. Paul, Minn., and will proceed to Bismarck, N. Dak., and assume charge of military telegraph lines and duties connected therewith (S. O., Jan. 10, H. Q. A.).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs., H. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; F and M, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, C, G, and L, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Rinokind, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.

The Hdqs. and Band are relieved from further duty at Fort Clark, Tex., and will proceed, by marching, to Fort McIntosh, Tex., and take station (S. O. 1, Jan. 2, D. Tex.).

Major Samuel B. M. Young is relieved from duty at Fort McIntosh on arrival of Hdqs., 3d Cav., and will repair to the post of San Antonio for duty (S. O. 1, Jan. 2, D. Tex.).

1st Lieut. J. T. Dickman, Adj., is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Clark (S. O. 2, Jan. 7, D. Tex.).

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqs., E and G, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, F, I, and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; C and H, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; D, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; K, Ft. Verde, Ariz.; L, San Carlos, Ariz.

1st Lieut. Hugh J. McGrath, on leave, will report, Feb. 2, to the Supt. Recruiting Service, New York City, to conduct recruits to Arizona. On the completion of this duty he will join his troop (S. O., Jan. 13, H. Q. A.).

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqs., B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. Ty.; E and H, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; D and L, Ft. Sill, Ind. Ty.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. Ty.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. Robert London, R. Q. M., will proceed to Kansas City, Mo., on public business, upon the completion of which he will return to Fort Reno, I. T. (S. O. 1, Jan. 2, Dept. M.).

Capt. William C. Forbush, having reported from Jefferson Barracks, will report to conduct to the Dept. of Missouri recruits for the 5th Cav. (S. O. 3, Jan. 6, Rec. Ser.).

Pvt. F. H. Buzzacatt, Troop F, is the inventor of a "field oven" which is well spoken of by a Board convened by Gen. Merritt to give it a trial.

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., A, C, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and M, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; G, Ft. Union, N. M.

Capt. Henry M. Kendall, recruiting officer, Boston, will proceed to Worcester, Lowell, Haverhill, and Newburyport, Mass., on duty in connection with the Recruiting Service (S. O. 3, Jan. 6, Rec. Ser.).

9th Cavalry, Colonel Joseph G. Tilford.

Hdqs., B, F, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; E, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and M, Ft. Du Chene, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. F. Beers Taylor is extended three months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., Jan. 10, H. Q. A.).

Upon his own application, Capt. Louis H. Rueker will be relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and will then proceed to join his troop (S. O., Jan. 15, H. Q. A.).

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqs., A, B, E, and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; K, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; I, San Carlos, A. T.; D, L, and M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C, F, and G, Ft. Grant, A. T.

The regimental commander in a recent order announces the death at St. Louis, Dec. 25, of Capt. Philip L. Lee, recounts his military career and services, and says: "In Capt. Lee, to admirable natural

endowments were united a thorough education, a wide range of reading and refined tastes. These with his genial, always cheerful, disposition, placed him among the most companionable of men. Most hospitable of hosts, always thoughtful and considerate of others, possessed of the most delicate tact, with pleasing and gentle manners, he made friends wherever he went, and many there are to unite with his relatives and his friends in mourning his death."

At a meeting of the officers of the 10th Cav. at Fort Bayard—Major Van Vleet, Capt. Norvell and Keyes, and Lieuts. Maxon and Whipple—resolutions were adopted, saying: "That we, officers of his regiment deeply feel the loss of one in whom the attributes of a soldier and a gentleman combined to form a true and generous friend and comrade. Polished in manner, dignified and courteous, his hospitality was proverbial, and few could be so missed outside the circle of the regiment as he will be by all in the different communities in which he has lived. That long as his service in the regiment—twenty-three years—has been, it has been equally faithful and creditable to it; always modest and reserved about himself, few knew—and none through him—that he was twice complimented in General Orders during the Indian campaigns in so many of which he was engaged. That we tender to his family our sincere sympathy, and ask to share their grief in the loss which is ours also. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Capt. Lee as an expression of the feelings of a few of those in whose hearts the memory of his kind and manly nature will be ever cherished."

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdqs., C, D, K, and L, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; H, Ft. Adams, R. I.; F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I, Jackson Bks., La.; A and M, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; E and G, St. Francis Barracks, Fla.

* Light battery. Lieut.-Col. Richard H. Jackson will inspect subsistence stores at St. Francis Barracks, Fla., for which 1st Lieut. Clarence Deems, A. C. S., is responsible (S. O. 10, Jan. 13, Div. A.).

5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdqs., E, F, I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

* Light battery. The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. William H. Coffin, Adj., Fort Hamilton, is extended ten days (S. O. 11, Jan. 14, Div. A.).

The C. O. Fort Hamilton will issue a furlough for two months to Sergt. John T. Barratt, Bat. H (S. O. 13, Jan. 16, Div. A.).

Pvt. Nathaniel Leacock, Bat. A, 5th Art., a veteran of the war and an excellent soldier, on duty for some years past at the Governor's Island Barge Office, New York City, died at Fort Columbus, Jan. 13. His death has caused much regret to his officers and comrades, by whom he was held in high esteem. "After life's fitful fever he sleeps well." He was buried with due honors Jan. 15, Gen. Whipple, Majors Randolph and McCrea, and many others being in attendance.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs., E, F, G, and H, Angel Island, Cal.; A, D, and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and I, Benicia Bks., Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.

2d Lieut. H. M. Roach will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Adjutant-General of the Army (S. O. 3, Jan. 7, Dept. M.).

The leave for twenty-one days on Surgeon's certificate granted Major Edward Moale, and extended ten days, is further extended one month on Surgeon's certificate (S. O. 1, Jan. 7, Div. P.).

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Samuel L. Faison is extended ten days (S. O., Jan. 10, H. Q. A.).

Chief Musician Richard L. Deverell, Band, Angel Island, will be discharged the Service of the U. S. (S. O., Jan. 11, H. Q. A.).

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

Leave for six months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 2d Lieut. Charles D. Towley, now on ordinary leave (S. O., Jan. 10, H. Q. A.).

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdqs., A, D, E, G, H, and K, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; B, C, F, and I, Ft. Meade, S. D.

The leave for one month granted Capt. John P. Thompson is extended one month (S. O. 5, Jan. 14, Div. M.).

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqs., and G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, and E, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; F and H, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; I, Newport Barracks, Ky.; J, Ft. Gibson, Ind. T.

Corpl. Henry J. Smith has been promoted sergeant in Co. C.

Pvt. Charles Noll has been appointed sergeant and Pvt. James Conway corporal in Co. I.

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs., B, D, F, and G, Ft. Logan, Colo.; C and E, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; A and H, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. Henry B. Freeman, recruiting officer, St. Paul, is authorized to visit the branch rendezvous at Minneapolis about Jan. 7, 10, 15, 20, 24, 27, and 31 (S. O. 4, Jan. 7, Rec. Ser.).

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqs., D, and I, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; C and H, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; B, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; G and K, Oklahoma, I. T.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Jan. 15, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. William Paulding (S. O. 2, Jan. 4, Dept. M.).

2d Lieut. John A. Perry, A. A. D. C., will return to Los Angeles, Cal. (S. O. 1, Jan. 7, Div. P.).

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqs., A, B, G, H, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; J, Fort Wood, N. Y. H.; C, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; F, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.

The C. O. Fort Columbus will forward, Jan. 16, certain military prisoners, in charge of 2d Lieut. E. M. Lewis and a guard, to the prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 10, Jan. 13, Div. A.).

1st Lieut. R. J. C. Irvine will inspect subsistence stores at Fort Wood, for which 2d Lieut. E. M. Lewis, A. C. S., is responsible (S. O. 10, Jan. 13, Div. A.).

Capt. Ira Quinby will inspect subsistence stores at

Madison Barracks, for which 1st Lieut. J. E. Macklin, A. C. S., is responsible (S. O. 10, Jan. 13, Div. A.)
 1st Lieut. Richard M. Blatchford, Madison Barracks, will proceed to Fort Niagara and report for temporary duty with Co. E (S. O. 13, Jan. 16, Div. A.)
 The C. O. Fort Niagara will issue a furlough for two months to Sergt. Thomas Byrne, Co. E (S. O. 13, Jan. 16, Div. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.
 Hdqrs., E. G. H. and I. Ft. Yates, N. D.; A, B, C, and D, Ft. Sully, S. D.; K, Ft. Bennett, S. D.; F, Ft. A. Lincoln, N. D.

Lieut.-Col. William F. Drum, A. I. G., will proceed on inspection service to Stillwater, Minn. (S. O. 3, Jan. 6, D. Dak.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.
 Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

2d Lieut. William A. Kimball will proceed on public business from Fort Townsend to Seattle (S. O. 161, Dec. 28, D. Columbia.)

18th Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Lazelle.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.
 Capt. Charles R. Paul, recruiting officer, New York City, will proceed to Greenwich, Nyack, Paterson, and Perth Amboy on duty in connection with the Recruiting Service (S. O. 3, Jan. 6, Rec. Ser.)
 1st Lieut. George L. Turner, Adjt., is detailed recruiting officer at Fort Clark (S. O. 2, Jan. 7, D. Tex.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.
 Hdqrs., A, E, G, H, I, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; B and F, Ft. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; C, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; D, Jackson Barracks, La.

The C. O. Mount Vernon Barracks will send the detachment of Co. C to the station of the company, Fort Barrancas (S. O. 13, Jan. 16, Div. A.)

Sergt. Michael Mullen, Co. C, Fort Barrancas, will proceed to the Hdqrs. 19th Inf., San Antonio (S. O., Jan. 10, H. Q. A.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, G, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; A, Ft. Macinlis, Mont.; F and I, Camp Poplar River, Mont.

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.
 Hdqrs., A, C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D, F, and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; E and G, Ft. Totten, N. D.; I, Ft. A. Lincoln, N. D.

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

1st Lieut. John A. Dapray, A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., and other places on public business (S. O. 80, Dec. 30, Div. P.)

2d Lieut. James K. Thompson, Fort Porter, will report to the C. O. Fort Niagara for temporary duty (S. O. 12, Jan. 15, Div. A.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., G, H, I, and K, Ft. Missoula, Mont.; B, C, E, and F, Ft. Shaw, Mont.; A and D, Ft. Custer, Mont.

(For Late Army Orders see page 406.)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers and Retired Enlisted Men, U. S. A., recorded in the A.-G. O. during the week ending Jan. 11, 1890.

CASUALTIES.

Colonel Henry B. Clitz (retired), died — [last seen at Niagara Falls, New York, between 4 and 5 o'clock A. M. October 30, 1888].
 Captain Theodore E. True, Assistant Quartermaster, resigned December 16, 1889, his commission as 1st Lieutenant, 4th Infantry, only.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Davis, Tex., Jan. 13. Detail: Major John V. Lauderdale, Surg.; Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf.; Capt. William C. Borden, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. William B. Wheeler, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Joseph M. T. Partello, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. David C. Shanks, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Robert W. Rose, 5th Inf.; and 1st Lieut. William H. C. Bowen, 5th Inf.; J.-A. (S. O. 1, Jan. 2, D. Tex.)

At Benicia Barracks, Cal., Jan. 6. Detail: Major John H. Janeway, Surg.; Capt. William M. Tisdall and Matthew Markland, 1st Lieut. John S. Mason, Jr., and 2d Lieut. Everett E. Benjamin, 1st Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles B. Vogdes, 1st Inf.; J.-A. (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. Cal.)

At Fort Missoula, Mont., Jan. 8. Detail: Capt. Washington I. Sanborn, David B. Wilson, and Henry P. Ritzius, 1st Lieut. John McMartin and Harvey D. Reed, 2d Lieut. James O. Green and U. G. McAlexander, 25th Inf., and 1st Lieut. R. H. R. Loughborough, 25th Inf.; J.-A. (S. O. 2, Jan. 4, D. Dak.)

At Camp Poplar River, Mont., Jan. 8. Detail: Capt. John B. Rodman and 1st Lieut. John C. Dent, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Jefferson D. Poindester, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. Harry D. Humphrey and Walter L. Taylor, 20th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Henry B. Moon, Jr., 20th Inf.; J.-A. (S. O. 2, Jan. 4, D. Dak.)

At Fort Clark, Tex., Jan. 13. Detail: Major George A. Purington, 3d Cav.; Capt. William H. McLaughlin and Thomas J. Lloyd, 18th Inf.; Capt. George F. Chase, 3d Cav.; Capt. Charles B. Hinton, 2d Lieut. George W. Martin, Edson A. Lewis, and Frederic D. Evans, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John P. Ryan, 3d Cav., and 1st Lieut. George H. Morgan, 3d Cav.; J.-A. (S. O. 2, Jan. 7, D. Tex.)

At Fort Yates, N. D., Jan. 14. Detail: Capt. Edmond G. Fechet, 8th Cav.; Capt. Hugh G. Brown, 12th Inf.; Capt. Frederick E. Phelps, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles W. Abbott, Jr., Adjt., 2d Lieut. Waldo E. Ayer and David J. Baker, Jr., 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edward C. Brooks, 8th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Enoch H. Crowder, 8th Cav.; J.-A. (S. O. 4, Jan. 7, D. Dak.)

At Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Jan. 14. Detail: Capt. Abram A. Harbach, Paul Harwood, John A. Manley, and William H. Hamner, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George S. Boyle, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Frederick D. Sharp and 2d Lieut. Archibald A. Cabanis, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John D. L. Hartman, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Wilson Chase, 20th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Foltz, 1st Cav.; J.-A. (S. O. 4, Jan. 7, D. Dak.)

At Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 10. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Horace Jewett, Capt. Charles Hobart, George W. H. Stouch, Melville C. Wilkinson, and John W. Hannay, 1st Lieut. Frank P. Avery and Frank B. McCoy, and 2d Lieut. James T. Dean, 3d Inf., and 2d Lieut. Harry Freeland, 3d Inf.; J.-A. (S. O. 4, Jan. 7, D. Dak.)

At Washington Barracks, D. C., Jan. 17. Detail: Major Edmund C. Hinbridge, Capt. James M. Lancaster, James Chester, and James O'Hara, 1st Lieut. John B. Eaton, Charles W. Hobbs, and Benjamin H. Randolph, 2d Lieut. Henry C. Davis and Ira A. Haynes, 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. Peyton C. March, 3d Art.; J.-A. (S. O. 12, Jan. 15, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. Joseph Hale, 1st Lieut. William E. P. French, and 2d Lieut. James H. McKee,

3d Inf., will assemble at Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 13, to fix the responsibility for the loss of certain rifle ball cartridges, for which Capt. John Pitman, Ord. Dept., is accountable (S. O. 4, Jan. 7, D. Dak.)

The Board of Officers will reassemble at Washington Barracks, D. C., Jan. 10, for the purpose of further testing, in the presence of the inventor, the merits of an invention of Mr. A. N. Polymath, which he claims will afford protection to the body from rifle and pistol bullets (S. O., Jan. 9, H. Q. A.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Sergt. Patrick Kenny, Co. A, 8th Inf., Jan. 14, 1890.
 Sergt. George Timoney, Co. C, 23d Inf., Jan. 14, 1890.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Howard.
 Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, it is hoped, will soon be made the important post, which its position at the Narrows deserves. Congress has been asked to authorize the purchase of additional lands for defensive purposes, and steps are now being taken towards a thorough armament. The post has many facilities for heavy gun practice and drill, but progress has been retarded for want of suitable equipment. But the prospects are now more encouraging. Additional land is also to be bought at Fort Hamilton for defensive purposes.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

MISS HUNTER is visiting her brother, Lieut. Hunter. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Edwards, of Cleveland, parents of Lieut. Clarence Edwards, 23d Inf., have been recent guests of Prof. and Mrs. Michie.

Lieutenant and Mrs. R. P. Davis attended the officers' hop last Tuesday evening. While at the post they were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Edgerton.

Colonel Telford, 9th Cav., and Mrs. Telford have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. Cameron.

Lieut. Tate has gone on a month's leave, the greater part of which he expects to spend in Kentucky.

Captain Metcalfe anticipates a visit South for the benefit of his health. Mrs. and Miss Metcalfe will accompany him.

Lieutenant Biddle has returned from a short leave.

A cadet hop will be given on Saturday, Jan. 18.

Candidates for admission to the Military Academy were announced this week as follows:

Willie A. Pratt, Waynesboro' (10th Dist.), Va.

(Alt.) James M. Talarferro, Jr., Sandridge (10th Dist.), Va.

Celwyn E. Hampton, Ada (9th Dist.), Ohio.

Alfred McK. Shevlin, Boston (4th Dist.), Mass.

(Alt.) Samuel G. Creden, Boston (4th Dist.), Mass.

John Warren Joyce, Oakland (3d Dist.), Cal.

Joseph A. Kelly, Brooklyn (4th Dist.), N. Y.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE NINTH HORSE OBJECTS.

FORT ROBINSON, NEB.

THE recent transfer of Lieut. Chas. Young to the 9th Cavalry has caused much feeling in the regiment. They feel that, having two colored officers, white officers will object to applying for the regiment. They argue that if such assignments are made they should be equalized among the colored regiments—the 10th Cavalry have none and the 9th two—as they are hundreds of miles away, and it is understood that Lieut. Alexander would rather represent his race alone in the 9th Cavalry, and it would seem but only just that no one regiment should be required to labor under these supposed disadvantages.

If any officer objects to serving with any other officer, holding the same commission, the best course is to obtain a transfer to another regiment if he can. He certainly cannot be permitted, under any proper exercise of authority, to dictate, even by implication, as to what officers shall be assigned to the regiment of which he is a member. The most that could be asked is that he should, within proper limits, be permitted liberty of choice as to the regiment in which he may himself serve.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

THE Express says:

Capt. Vance, 19th Inf., is visiting friends.
 Lieut. Carter, Engineer Corps, stationed at Galveston, is visiting at the post.

Gen. Stanley left Jan. 6 over the Southern Pacific on an extended deer hunt.

Capt. Vernon, Lieut. Evans, and Lieut. McIntyre, 19th Inf., and Lieut. Robins and Dr. Rafferty, 31 Cav., left Jan. 6 for Floresville, on a shooting trip.

The barracks are at present running over with sporting excitement, the latest innovation being cock-fighting, in which the birds use only nature's weapons. Pvt. Watts, of Co. H, owns a prize bird, which was recently pitted against a bird from the city.

THE GRIP AT FORT WINGATE, N. M.

A DESPATCH of Jan. 10 says: About 150 soldiers at Fort Wingate are suffering from influenza, and many of them are in danger of contracting pneumonia.

THE MARINES IN PARIS.

A FORTNIGHT ago we gave the substance of Gen. Franklin's letter concerning the U. S. Marines at the Paris Exposition, and, in answer to request, we give here its exact text:

HARTFORD, CONN., Dec. 23, 1889.

SIR: I have been officially informed that the detachment of United States Marines, under the command of Captain Henry Clay Cochrane, of the Marine Corps, and Lt. R. St. C. Murphy, which you were so kind as to detail for service at the Paris Exposition of 1889, has returned to the United States, arriving at New York on the 21st inst. I make the following statement concerning them:
 Their behavior during the Exposition and after its close was in all respects what it ought to have been. They were admirable in discipline; their conduct was irreproachable; their performance of duty was excellent. Their soldierly bearing and military appearance were far ahead of those of the troops which I saw at the Exposition or in Paris. When they appeared in a body they were enthusiastically received, and it was the universal opinion, not only of those connected with the United States Commission, but of the citizens of the United States who visited the Exposition, that their presence added dignity to the United States exhibit, and that they did honor to their country and their flag.

Capt. Cochrane and Lieut. Murphy not only performed their duties admirably as the officers of the detachment, but were of great assistance to me in various other duties that they were kind enough to undertake.
 The French authorities of the War Department were every kind in their reception of the Marines and transporting them and furnishing them quarters in the barracks of the Ecole Militaire with French troops. In fact, all French troops treated them as comrades, and the relations between these soldiers and them were of the pleasantest kind.

I thank you for having given me the opportunity of close acquaintance with such excellent troops.

Respectfully yours,

W. B. FRANKLIN, U. S. Commr.-Gen.

THE NAVY.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atl. Station.—R.-Adml. Bancroft Gherardt.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. George W. Sumner. Cruising in the West Indies. At Port-au-Prince Dec. 29, and intended leaving next day for Cape Haytian and return, and thence proceed to San Domingo, and return to Port-au-Prince. Address care of Navy-yard, New York.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. H. Elmer. Cruising in West Indies. At St. Nicholas Mole Dec. 21. Same address as Galea.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Rockwell. Arrived at San Domingo Dec. 25. The address of the Yantic at present and until further notice will be Curacao, West Indies.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Charles O'Neil. At Port-au-Prince, December 30. Address same as Galea.

S. Atlantic Station.—Act. Rear Adml. J. H. Gillis.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, (flagship), 14 guns, Capt. Allen V. Reed. Sailed from Bahia, Brazil, Jan. 2 for Montevideo, as per cable.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. James M. Forsyth. At Montevideo last accounts.

European Station.—Squadron of Evolution.—Acting Rear Admiral John G. Walker.

Address of squadron is care of B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

CHICAGO, flagship, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. H. B. Robeson. Arrived at Gibraltar Jan. 5, and sailed Jan. 15, as per cable, for a visit to Carthage, Barcelona, Toulon, Trieste, Malta, and Algiers, and will return to Gibraltar.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. John A. Howell. Arrived at Gibraltar Jan. 5, and sailed Jan. 15, as per cable, for a visit to Carthage, Barcelona, Toulon, Trieste, Malta, and Algiers, and will return to Gibraltar.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain J. O'Kane. Arrived at Gibraltar Jan. 5, and sailed Jan. 15, as per cable, for a visit to Carthage, Barcelona, Toulon, Trieste, Malta, and Algiers, and will return to Gibraltar.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander F. E. Chadwick. Arrived at Gibraltar Jan. 5, and will sail Jan. 15, as per cable, Carthage, Barcelona, Toulon, Trieste, Malta, and Algiers, and will return to Gibraltar.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. At Lisbon Dec. 29, en route to Antwerp, to convey remains of Minister Pendleton to New York.

A cablegram says her officers and crew have been suffering severely from the epidemic of influenza. As many as forty-two were on the sick list in one day. The ship is much weakened in her working force.

Pacific Station.—Rear Adml. L. A. Kimberly.

Address all mail (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Commander George Brown has been ordered to command the U. S. naval force on this station on Jan. 25, with rank of Acting Rear Admiral while commanding station.

CHARLESTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. G. C. Remy.

At Mare Island, Cal.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Lieutenant-Commander J. J. Hunker (in temporary command). At Apia, Samoa. When relieved by *Iroquois* will proceed to Honolulu.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Joshua Bishop. En route to Gilbert and Marshall Islands, and thence to Apia, Samoa, to relieve the Adams.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, f. s., Comdr. J. G. Green. At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. Will probably be put out of commission at an early date.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, temporary flagship, Commander J. B. Coghan. At Honolulu.

MONONGAHELA, sails, 3 guns, Store Ship. Commander G. E. Wingate. At Navy-yard, Mare Island.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. H. W. Lyon. At Honolulu.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. Lieut.-Comdr. O. W. Fahnenholt. At Sitka, Alaska.

Asiatic Station.—Rear Admiral G. E. Belknap.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. N. M. Dyer.

At Chemulpo, Korea, Dec. 20.

MONOCACY, 3d rate 6 guns, Comdr. M. L. Johnson. Sailed from Yokohama December 12 for Shanghai and Chinkiang, and ports on the Yangtze River.

OMAHA, 2d rate, (flagship), 12 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. At Yokohama Dec. 20.

Captain B. J. Cromwell has been ordered to relieve Capt. McNair, and sails from San Francisco Jan. 21.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. At Nagasaki Dec. 20.

Lieutenant Commander Holman Vail has been ordered to command this vessel, and leaves San Francisco for Yokohama Feb. 15.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. J. McGowan.

Arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, Dec. 20.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 12 guns, Comdr. B. P. Lamberton.

Sailed from Newport Dec. 10 for a cruise to the West Indies. Will return to Hampton Roads, Va., by April 10 next.

Mails for this vessel leaving New York as late as Jan. 15 should be addressed care of U. S. Consul, St. Thomas, West Indies, and after that date to Port Royal, S. C.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 guns, Comdr. John Schouler.

Sailed from New York Jan. 4 for a cruise in the West Indies.

Address mail as follows—in each case care of U. S. Consul: Until Jan. 25; to Bridgeton, W. I.; from Jan. 26 to March 1, Port Spain, Trinidad, W. I.; March 2 to March 28, Island of St. Thomas; after latter date Hampton Road, Va.

MINNESOTA, 19 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island, Harbor, Newport, R. I.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

BALTIMORE, Captain W. S. Schley. Left Cramp's shipyard Jan. 13 for Norfolk, where she will complete her preparations for sea. Arrived at Norfolk Jan. 15.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. S. Cowles. At Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Iverson. Vessel engaged in carrying freight between the several navy-yards. Present address Navy-yard, New York.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 6 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 galleons). Commander Geo. H. Wadleigh. At Erie, Pa.

PETREL, 4th rate, 4 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Brownson. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Arrived at St. Paul de Loanda Dec. 7. Address care of B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Lt.-Comdr. G. C. Reiter. Surveying on the coast of Lower California. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

SARATOGA, Comdr. F. M. Green, nautical school-ship of Pennsylvania. At Philadelphia. Address 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School. At New York.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Stockton. At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. The vessel will probably remain at the yard about two months, to be overhauled. The majority of her officers will be relieved on the 31st inst.

Mail address Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Capt. J. W. Phillip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Comdr. E. C. Merriman. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. L. A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 guns, Captain C. C. Carpenter. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The armor-clads *Ajaz*, *Catekill*, *Canonius*, *Lehigh*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. Felix McCurley, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Alliance—At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Will be put in commission about Jan. 15. Commander H. C. Taylor has been ordered to command her, and other officers are ordered to her this week.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE U. S. S. *Alliance* was put in commission at Norfolk, Va., Jan. 16.

An appropriation for the erection of Marine Barracks, Sitka, Alaska, has been asked by Secretary Tracy.

THE Admiralty are to conduct experiments with induced draught in place of the forced draught so destructive to the boilers of its war ships.

THE Secretary of State has recommended to Congress an appropriation for bringing home the remains of Lieut. C. T. Nye, late naval attaché at Lima, Peru.

PAYMASTER GOODLOE's clerk Jones, is still among the missing. The loss by his irregularities amounts to \$3,400, and will fall entirely upon Paymaster Goodloe, unless Congress comes to his relief.

THERE is a little dispute between the contractors for the *Baltimore* and the Board of Engineers who worked out the horse power developed at the last trial of that vessel. According to the official report of the latter, the indication cards, after most careful computation, show a horse power of 10,064. The contractors claim 10,300.

THE recent conflagration in Edison's works in New York, resulting from the accidental turning of the whole power of the machines on a few lamps, has called attention to the value of the new dynamo governor, especially on men-of-war, where such an accident would be very uncomfortable, to say the least. This governor is an extra coil of large wire placed on the dynamo to receive the current. It also saves the waste of coal when the lamps are cut off.

THE Secretary of the Navy having acted adversely upon the protests of draughtsmen Hartt, Hanscom, Cassidy, Frothingham, and Dubosque, against the scope of the examination prepared for the examination of candidates for appointment to the Construction Corps, the Examining Board, Naval Constructor Higginson, president, renewed its session last week. Only three candidates, Asst. Engr. Redgrave, ex-Naval Cadet Dashiell and Draughtsman Hartt, of the Construction Bureau is undergoing examination, the other four draughtsmen having withdrawn as soon as it was learned that the scope of the examination was not to be modified. It will be several weeks before the examinations are concluded.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

JAN. 8.—P. A. Paymaster W. W. Galt, to the Thetis at Mare Island Jan. 31.

JAN. 9.—Paymaster J. B. Redfield, to Navy-yard, New York, as relief of Paymaster G. H. Read.

JAN. 10.—Lieutenant Henry B. Mansfield, to examination for promotion.

Lieutenant Frank J. Milligan, to duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

JAN. 11.—Lieutenant Commander Joseph Marthon, to the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

JAN. 13.—P. A. Surgeon L. B. Baldwin, to the Michigan.

Detached.

JAN. 8.—Ensigns R. F. Lopez, Edward Simpson, Jr., M. C. Gorgas and Roger Welles, and Assistant Paymaster J. Q. Lovell, from the Thetis, Jan. 31, ordered home and placed on waiting orders.

Ensigns I. K. Seymour and W. W. Gilmer, from the Alert, Jan. 31, and to the Thetis same day.

Ensign W. L. Howard, from temporary duty in connection with the International Maritime Conference, Jan. 20, and to the Thetis Jan. 31.

Lieutenant David Peacock, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and to the Branch Hydrographic Office at Boston.

JAN. 9.—Commodore A. W. Weaver, from duty as president of the Naval Examining and Retiring Boards, and to command the Navy-yard and station at Norfolk, Va.

Commodore James A. Greer, from duty as president of the Board on Organization, and to duty as president of the Naval Examining and Retiring Board.

Captain A. P. Cooke, from duty as a member of the Board on Organization and ordered to resume his duty on the Franklin.

Ensign W. B. Hoggatt, from duty in the Nautical Almanac Office and to the Naval Observatory.

Paymaster G. H. Read, from the New York, on reporting of relief, and placed on waiting orders.

P. A. Engineer C. P. Howell, from duty as member of the Board of Inspection, New York, and to the Baltimore.

P. A. Engineer E. A. Magee, from the New York Yard and to duty as a member of the Board of Inspection at New York.

JAN. 11.—Ensign Geo. Breed, from the West Point Foundry, Cold Springs, N. Y., and to report for medical treatment at the Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

JAN. 13.—Medical Inspector Geo. W. Woods, from present duty at Navy-yard, Mare Island, and ordered to Charleston.

Surgeon Ezra Z. Derr, from Nipsic, and ordered to return and report arrival.

Surgeon Dwight Dickinson, from the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, and ordered to duty at Navy-yard, Mare Island, as member of Naval Medical Examining Board.

P. A. Surgeon F. J. B. Cordeiro, from Naval Hospital, Mare Island, and ordered to Nipsic, per steamer, Jan. 30, from San Francisco.

P. A. Surgeon J. M. Edgar, from the Michigan and ordered to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

JAN. 14.—Ensign Thos. Washington, from the Coast Survey steamer Endeavor and ordered to the Alliance.

Assistant Surgeon Thos. B. Bailey, from the Washington Navy-yard and the Dale, and ordered to the receiving ship St. Louis.

Chief Engineer Philip Inch, from duty as member of the Board for Purchase of Tugs.

JAN. 12.—Chief Engineer John P. Kelly, from the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard and ordered for treatment at the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass.

Revoked.

The orders of Captain Geo. H. Perkins, to command the Omaha, and granted a furlough until Oct. 1, 1891, upon which date he will be transferred to the retired list.

The orders of Assistant Engineer Robt. Stewart, Jr., to the Naval Academy.

Leave.

Sick leave extended P. A. Surgeon Horace B. Scott one year from Feb. 7, 1890.

Surgeon J. W. Ross granted three months' leave, with permission to leave the United States.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Navy Department during the week ending Jan. 17:

Lieutenant W. E. Whitfield, retired, at Washington, D. C., Jan. 10.

Professor J. H. Coffin, retired, at Washington, D. C., Jan. 8.

Surgeon Jos. Hugg, retired, at Philadelphia December 24.

Bernard Tool, M. C., at Erie Pa., Jan. 8.

Lieutenant Henry Whiting, M. C., at New York Jan. 8.

SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION.

During the passage of Admiral Walker's Squadron of Evolution across the Atlantic route signals were made each day to the flagship showing the new positions and runs for the different days as follows:

Date.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Knots.
Dec. 7....42 deg. 22 m. N.	71 deg. 03 m. W.	.....	.....
Dec. 8....42 deg. 16 m. N.	65 deg. 55 m. W.	221	.....
Dec. 9....42 deg. 02 m. N.	61 deg. 34 m. W.	204	.....
Dec. 10....42 deg. 13 m. N.	57 deg. 16 m. W.	204	.....
Dec. 11....41 deg. 58 m. N.	52 deg. 18 m. W.	222	.....
Dec. 12....41 deg. 47 m. N.	47 deg. 49 m. W.	202	.....
Dec. 13....42 deg. 06 m. N.	43 deg. 29 m. W.	195	.....
Dec. 14....42 deg. 05 m. N.	38 deg. 32 m. W.	221	.....
Dec. 15....41 deg. 49 m. N.	34 deg. 10 m. W.	195	.....
Dec. 16....41 deg. 41 m. N.	29 deg. 17 m. W.	219	.....
Dec. 17....40 deg. 44 m. N.	24 deg. 29 m. W.	224	.....
Dec. 18....39 deg. 53 m. N.	19 deg. 57 m. W.	214	.....
Dec. 19....39 deg. 04 m. N.	16 deg. 14 m. W.	180	.....
Dec. 20....38 deg. 42 m. N.	11 deg. 43 m. W.	210	.....
Dec. 21....38 deg. 43 m. N.	9 deg. 11 m. W.	120	.....

Total knots.....2,831

Several hours of the last afternoon were spent in swinging ship for compass deviation, and slow speed was maintained all night. During the passage

the Chicago used five-twelfths boiler power for all purposes. The Atlanta during the trip used half-power for all purposes. It was estimated that one boiler-power was used for auxiliary purposes during the night (lighting extra) and something less in the daytime. The Boston used five-eighths power for all purposes the whole passage. The remarks in regard to the Atlanta's auxiliaries apply equally to her. The Yorktown used three-quarters power for all purposes while with the squadron. The following table gives the daily coal consumption of the squadron for all purposes:

	Chicago. (4,554 tons.)	Atlanta. (3,000 tons.)	Boston. (3,000 tons.)	Yorktown. (1,700 tons.)
Date.				
Dec. 8....28	30	25	18	19
Dec. 9....31	35	31	22	22
Dec. 10....32	28	35	32	20
Dec. 11....33	31	32	31	18
Dec. 12....33	33	31	31	18
Dec. 13....28	30	28	28	138
Dec. 14....32	34	27	27	18
Dec. 15....28	29	30	30	18
Dec. 16....28	32	30	32	18
Dec. 17....34	29	31	31	93
Dec. 18....31	31	30	30	93
Dec. 19....33	30	30	30	93
Dec. 20....31	31	30	30	93
Dec. 21....20	26	21	21	93
Total....410	429	408	344	344
Remaining....330	115	120	11	11
Original....749	544	528	355	355

The Yorktown was lying at Fayal Dec. 13, 14, and 15, and was at Fayal Dec. 16 and 17.

To the Yorktown's 11 tons remaining must be added 150 tons taken on board at Fayal as a precautionary measure.

The Yorktown lost her steering gear and whaleboat, as already reported. There was a slight mishap to the steering gear of the Boston. A small auxiliary steam pipe gave way and the starboard lower boom was carried away.

Singularly enough, the Atlanta had just the same accident, with the addition that the gunwale of her second cutter was somewhat stove. The record of the latter ship comprises also the splitting of the foretopail in reefing, and the carrying away of both topgallantails and the main trysail at one time or another. A few leaks were sprung in the boiler tubes, though not of a serious nature.

The Chicago met with no mishaps during the passage, but in anchoring at Lisbon one of the anchor chains parted due to faulty welding, and the sheet anchor was lost.

Considerable water made its appearance in the coal bunkers, store rooms, and officers' quarters, and could not be first accounted for. On examination it was found that at the junction of the gun and spar deck scupper pipes the flanges in some instances failed to meet by several inches.

From Tangier the squadron went to Gibraltar for coal. The next stopping place will probably be Cape Negro, on the Moroccan coast, some twenty miles inside the straits, where it is proposed to land the battalions and spend a week in various drills. Carthage and Toulon will be next visited, and at the latter port the Yorktown expects to find a new steering quadrant and whaleboat, which will be ordered from Lisbon. Thence the squadron will follow the coast of France and Italy into the Adriatic, beyond which it is not the present intention to pass.

ENSIGN F. K. HILL, U. S. N., is visiting Cincinnati, Ohio, and is stopping at 8 Park Place, Mt. Auburn.

COMMODORE A. W. WEAVER, U. S. N., assumed command of the Navy-yard and Station at Norfolk on Jan. 4.

ENSIGN J. B. CAHOON, U. S. N., has moved from 2 Elliot Place, Jamaica Plains, to 257 Washington st., Lynn, Mass.

2D LIEUTENANT J. G. McWHORTER, U. S. N., was admitted to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, for treatment on Jan. 10.

CHAPLAIN R. R. HOES, U. S. N., has been elected chaplain of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.

COMMANDER DENNIS W. MULLAN, U. S. N., has returned to his home at Annapolis from a visit to friends in Tennessee.

CHAPLAIN JOHN P. MCINTYRE, U. S. N., has moved from Quincy, Ill., to Chicago, and has taken quarters at 42 Locust street.

ENSIGN H. B. ASHMORE, U. S. N., who is on leave of absence abroad, has quarters at No. 57 Cromwell row, Queen's Gate, London.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER G. S. WILLIAMS, U. S. N., who was recently detached from the Pratt Institute, is at 1242 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

CAPTAIN S. W. TERRY, U. S. N., and family have moved from Annapolis to Washington, and have apartments for the winter at the Grammercy.

CHIEF ENGINEER JOHN P. KELLY, U. S. N., has been transferred from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea to the Government Hospital for the Insane at Washington.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER JOHN J. BRICE, U. S. N., has returned to Washington from California, and has taken an apartment at the Shoreham for the winter.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, U. S. N., recently in command of the receiving ship *St. Louis*, at League Island, is in New York. His address is, care Whitehead and Suydam, 206 Broadway.

COMMANDER JOHN R. BARTLETT, U. S. N., has been visiting Washington for a few days. He expects to shortly sail, with his wife and family, for Europe, where he goes for the benefit of Mrs. Bartlett's health.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER W. H. EMORY, U. S. N., relieved Lt. B. H. Buckingham, U. S. N., as Naval Attaché to the Legation of the United States at London, on Dec. 28. Lieutenant Buckingham left the following day to join the Squadron of Evolution at Lisbon, as secretary to Admiral Walker.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1865.)

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1890.

Office No. 240 Broadway, New York.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but
the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will
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ARMYNAVY.

COLONEL WILSON's administration of the affairs of
the Military Academy has given the utmost satis-
faction thus far, and proves that no better choice
for a superintendent could have been made. The
superintendent is active in the discharge of his duty,
alert and vigilant, maintaining discipline with a firm
hand, but with as little friction as possible, and in
all respects sustaining the high standards of West
Point. We are glad to hear that the Academy was
never in a better condition.

REPUDIATING THE MORTON DECISION.

As stated last week the attorney general has given
an opinion to the effect that the recent decision of the
Supreme Court of the United States in the case of
Capt. M. F. Watson, U. S. A., cannot be given
effect by the treasury in cases in which partial
payments for longevity service have been made.
Whatever sins of commission or omission
may be charged against Republican administration
of government, repudiation is not one of them;
and it is pretty late in its history for that party to
adopt a policy which never was regarded with
much favor by the American people, and in hostility
to which John Sherman achieved enduring fame
as a statesman, and the party whom he represented
the confidence of honest men. The soldiers of the
United States, excepting in the higher grades of
service, are not and have not been well paid. The
officers cannot enter into business pursuits and
amass either fortune or a competency. For the
education of their children, and for the support of
the widows and orphans who may survive them,
they must depend upon their salary while they shall
survive, which is often inadequate to pay for bare
subsistence when they are engaged in frontier ser-
vice. General Sherman in a letter written during
the pendency of this longevity question stated that,
while he was earning this stipend his actual board
cost him more than government was paying him
for service. The officer can have no permanent
home; he is subject to marching orders all the
time; he may at great expense furnish his rooms
in Arizona forts to-day, paying freight on his few
effects quadruple their value, and the following
week be ordered to Fort Assiniboine in the far
northwest and be obliged to sell for a song pur-
chases representing several months salary. The ex-
penses of transporting his wife and children to the
new station are great; thus is his exchequer con-
stantly depleted, and it frequently occurs that his
salary is mortgaged for the necessities of life;
before it is earned. If the incidents of camps
or of Indian outbreaks shall terminate his life,
sorry enough is the condition of those who are de-
pendent upon that life for daily bread. The im-
portance then to him and them of all his salary is
apparent.

But what is the history of those longevity cases?
Briefly it may be stated thus: The congress of the
United States enacted a law among other things
providing that for each five years of service the
soldier should be entitled to an increase of ten per
cent. of the salary fixed by law until the increase
amounted to forty per cent. This was advocated
as an additional incentive to faithful service and
contentment to remain in the service. The treasury
held that the cadets at West Point were not in the
army, and that the first five years did not begin to
run until after they entered the field.

Protests against this ruling were unavailing, and
finally the case of Capt. Morton was made up and
presented to the Supreme Court of the United
States, which held that this interpretation was
wrong, and that it was the duty of the treasury
officers to compute that period, as the cadet was a
soldier from the time of his entry at the academy.

Armed with this decision the officers of the
army presented their claim to the accounting offi-
cers of the treasury, but such was the wisdom of
those officials, who are always exacting in their
scrutiny of claims which are palpably just in them-
selves, they refused to give full effect to that deci-
sion and allowed only a part of what the decision of the
Supreme Court had shown was due.

Protest again was unheeded, and the calm official
reply was, if you think you are right and the treas-
ury wrong make up a test case and go to the courts.
They took the advice of these officials, and a test
case was presented to the Court of Claims in the
name of Capt. M. F. Watson.

The only tribunal in which government may be
sued is the Court of Claims, and its jurisdiction is
limited to such amounts as may have accrued with-
in six years of the commencement of suit in each
particular case. The army men are not very good
lawyers, and so they did not realize that the six
years in which they could resort to that court were
rapidly slipping away, and before Watson's case
could be decided, would entirely elapse, but believ-
ing that the accounting officers were acting in good

faith in relegating them to the court, they prepared to abide by its judgment.

The Court of Claims decided that the Treasury again was wrong and had short paid Captain Watson, and so passed judgment in his favor and affirmed the principle contended for by claimants. By this time the six years in which the majority of the claimant's or their widows or heirs could maintain suit in that court had expired. The Government, if it had desired to defeat the effect of that judgment, could have paid Captain Watson and remitted the others to that court, where it was certain the doors were closed against most of them. It is a matter of public information that this subject received the consideration of the late Secretary Manning, to whom it was represented that, if the United States should appeal to the Supreme Court, and the judgment of the Court of Claims should be affirmed, it would be the duty of the Treasury to readjust these cases in conformity with the decision, but that by requiring claimants to go to the Court of Claims they would be barred by the statute of limitations governing that court. To all which he in substance replied: The case should be taken to the Supreme Court, and it will say what the law is and we will conform to it. To do otherwise would be repudiation, and the Government cannot afford to set such an example of immorality. And so the Government appealed the case to the Supreme Court, and three years later it affirmed the judgment of the Court of Claims.

Now, after two decisions, in separate cases in the Court of Claims—each affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States—and nine years of litigation, it is hard to be met with a smile and a bow, and the statement, "Having once refused to pay you what was due, we cannot pay you now, notwithstanding the determination of the courts that you are lawfully entitled." This smacks too much of the atmosphere of Baxter street to be upheld by the Attorney General of the United States. Such reasoning does not comport with the dignity of his station. Hence, for the reputation of the Department of Justice, we are constrained to believe that the opinion did not receive the scrutiny of the Attorney General, or that it was prepared under a misrepresentation of the facts.

The practice in the Treasury in Army accounts has uniformly regarded a decision of the Supreme Court in a class case as a sufficient warrant to reopen settlements erroneously made, and for doing justice therein. Instances in which it was so held are numerous. Among those affecting large classes of cases may be mentioned the case of the United States v. Tyler, 105 U. S. 244, again of United States v. Morton, 112 U. S. p. 1, and of United States v. Emory, 112 U. S. p. 510. It will be observed that in depriving the Army now of the benefits of the decision of the Supreme Court, not only is violence done to long settled practice, but a new policy is created, which would result in perpetuating what that great court has solemnly determined to be wrong. It has been said by some splenetic person that "these cases only affected regular army people anyhow." While it is to be regretted that such lax notions of right and wrong as are implied in this remark can be entertained, it will be well to remember that some of the most efficient officers in the regular army who would be benefitted by the Watson decision if honestly carried into effect, were volunteer soldiers in the war of the rebellion, and earned there the epaulettes they now wear. Another class who would be benefitted are represented in the case of one now no more, who at the first call to arms in 1861, although not 18 years of age, enlisted as a private and for two years carried a musket until promoted to a lieutenant for gallant services.

He was subsequently appointed to West Point, from which he graduated with honor. He lost his life in an Indian outbreak, leaving a widow and children surviving him. Just previous to his decease he wrote from his Arizona camp asking for what was due him under the principle of the Morton decision. Before the Auditor's letter advising him that the Government had compromised with its conscience by allowing him a tithe of what was due reached him, he had been summoned to join the silent army. The widow, unfamiliar with

policies of State which make promises to the ear to break them to the hope, accepted the pittance proffered her, and this is now held to bar her and the dead soldier's children from receiving from a generous government the longevity pay earned by him while a volunteer in the Army of the Potomac.

THE First sergeants of the army are happy for the recent regulations on roll calls, etc., directs that the inspection of quarters at taps shall be made by them "or other non-commissioned officers of the company as the company commanders may direct." The appeal in their behalfs that they be given an occasional rest has been successful.

DIVISION and department commanders will soon commence to formulate their plans for the "practice marches, encampments, manoeuvres, and other field operations simulating the operations of actual war" of 1890, as directed in Major General Schofield's G. O. 105 of December 4, 1888. How time does slip round.

THE Board of Ordnance and Fortification met at Washington on Tuesday to consider several matters before it and will remain in session about a week.

THE confirmation of Lieuts. Babbitt and Lissak for appointment to the Ordnance Department is delayed by a protest from the latter against the precedence given to Lieut. Babbitt who has served two years less as a second lieutenant of Artillery. Following the usual practice they were nominated in the order of their standing in the examination for appointment. Lieut. Lissak was not recommended for appointment at first and his case was returned to the Examining Board for reconsideration. This he contends was due to an error of judgment on the part of the Board. The Secretary of War and the Chief of Ordnance have reported, in answer to inquiries, denying the justice of Lieut. Lissak's complaint but some of the Senate Committee do not agree with them. He stands on the last Army Register 100 files above Lieut. Babbitt.

In a recent Circular Letter from the A. G. O. to post commanders on the subject of canteens, the Secretary of War communicates the following: "It must be remembered that the sale of beer and wine at canteens is not encouraged by the Regulations. It is only tolerated for the reason that many men do, unfortunately, crave stimulants, and that experience has shown that indulgence therein cannot be prevented, but may be regulated and restricted. The sale of beer and wine ought not to be made a prominent feature in the conduct of the canteen, but should be kept in the background, as far as possible. It would, of course, be absurd to interpret the words 'in a room used for no other purpose' as prohibiting social intercourse in the room where beer is sold, or the placing therein of chairs and tables to facilitate such intercourse." * * * "The provision permitting the sale of beer and wine by the drink only was carefully considered, and, it is believed, has worked well in practice. It does not, of course, prevent a bottle of beer from being sold if drunk on the premises, especially at stations where keg beer is not obtainable, and beer on draught cannot, for that reason, be sold; but it is intended to prohibit the purchase of bottles or larger packages of beer and wine to be taken to and used in the barracks or mess rooms—a thing, for obvious reasons, to be avoided."

THE attempt of Portugal to assert rights of domain in Africa, based upon discoveries made by Portuguese explorers more than two centuries ago, has resulted in an unpleasantness with England. Popular sentiment in Portugal has been excited to fever heat by the prompt action of the English Government, compelling a withdrawal of Portugal's demands. The authorities of that country are apparently between the devil and the deep sea. Republican sentiment is strong and growing, and decidedly opposed to any concession to England, but there has been no escape from yielding to the argument of force. The sympathy of Spain, France and other foreign nations is with Portugal, and the noisy Lisbon students have divided their time between smashing the windows of the British legation and heaping honors upon those of other nations. The Portuguese Government has expressed regret for these outrages and gives assurance that the damage will be paid for and the rioters punished. There is a movement for the formation of a patriotic league to put into operation an international "boycott" against English commerce.

AFTER very mature consideration, Secretary Proctor has submitted to the President alternative suggestions with regard to the removal of

Geronimo and his band from Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala. One of these contemplates the purchase of a tract of land in the mountainous region of Western North Carolina or one of the adjacent States; the other that the consent of Congress be requested for their transfer to some point in the Indian Territory. Upon his recommendation, a bill has already been introduced in the House providing for the transfer to Fort Sill.

A DISPATCH from Newport, R. I., states that suit for damages amounting to \$10,000 for alleged false imprisonment, has been brought against Lieut. Commander Longnecker, Executive Officer of the U. S. training ship *New Hampshire*, by J. W. Carberg. While Capt. Longnecker was in temporary command Carberg, who had just received his discharge, behaved in such a manner that he was ordered into confinement, Capt. Longnecker not knowing that he was no longer in the service. He was still in uniform and concealed the fact that he had his discharge papers in his pocket. He was on a Government reservation at the time and the officer in command cannot be held responsible in damages for his action under the circumstances. By concealing his discharged Carberg saw fit to retain ostensibly the status of an enlisted man; and his conduct as an enlisted man justified confinement. His ejection from the Executive Office was justified by his demeanor whether as enlisted man or citizen. His arrest was the result of his own dereliction and "*Nemo ex suo delicto meliorem suam conditionem facere potest.*" Capt. Longnecker did not exceed his power in confining the man, though he would have done so had he known of the latter's discharge.

A proclamation carrying out Senator Plumb's idea of pardoning deserters has been prepared at the War Department and submitted to the President for his approval. As submitted it pardons all who deserted previous to January 1, 1877, and directs that discharges be granted to them on application. Those who have deserted since that date are given the privilege of returning within a specified time, and either serve out their term of enlistment, or receive a discharge as disqualified by disability. The proclamation, as it is described, is absolutely sweeping in its terms, and goes much beyond that of 1873, for that required the deserter to surrender himself at an Army post before a given date. Whatever the argument for this measure, it certainly establishes a most vicious precedent, and we hope it will be made more exacting in its terms before it leaves the hands of President Harrison. It is estimated that nearly 40,000 men will be benefited by this order.

OPINION among those in a position to know is decidedly in the direction of Commander Wm. M. Folger's appointment as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance to succeed Capt. Montgomery Seward, whose second term expired Jan. 13. It is positively known that he is Secretary Tracy's choice and it is presumed as a matter of course that the President will approve. Commander Charles O'Neill, now in command of the *Dolphin*, it is said, is booked for the position of Chief Inspector of Ordnance at the Washington Navy Yard, to succeed Comdr. Folger. The affairs of the Bureau are at present in charge of Chief Clerk Sailor, who under the law becomes Acting-Chief of the Bureau in the absence on pending the appointment of the Chief.

THE *Philadelphia Inquirer* is of opinion life insurance must command high rates of premium in European royal circles at present, for "the Czar is just recovering from an attack of influenza, and there are persistent rumors that his mind is affected. It is openly hinted that the Emperor of Germany is insane. Francis Joseph of Austria is a sufferer from that incurable disease, old age, and Humbert, of Italy, will succumb to something more rapid in its effects if he does not conquer his predilection for trotting about in the rain. The King of Spain has been at death's door for a week. The King of Portugal, besides ailing in body, is threatened with the loss of his throne at the hands of the Republicans. Queen Victoria is a sufferer from chronic rheumatism, and those significant rumors which always prepare the way for the announcement of the death of an aged Pope have begun to emanate from Rome."

A protest against the Congressional requirement that all material for heavy artillery practice shall be of American manufacture, has been addressed to Congress by the Secretary of War, at the instance of General Schofield. It prevents the use of Boulenger's chronograph, described at length in the JOURNAL at the time of its first appearance and now in universal use for measuring velocities. A use of these instruments results in economy of ammunition. The cost of firing the heavy guns is as follows: 12-inch rifle, steel projectile, \$417.45; cast iron, \$127.50; 10-inch, steel, \$240; cast iron, \$107.75; 8-inch, steel,

\$125.10; cast iron, \$56.10; 12-inch mortar, steel, \$116.10; cast iron, \$65.70.

THE *Westminster Review* has been looking into our Army affairs, and gravely enunciates the following: "To get married while in the Service, or, being married, to enlist as a single man, is considered a very grave offence and renders a soldier liable to obtain a dishonorable discharge. On the whole, it is a very easy matter to become an American soldier, so long as the eyesight and hearing are good. The medical examination in many districts is not strict or searching. The age, so long as the would-be soldier does not look too much as if he had escaped from the nursery, is of little moment, and many veterans, twenty and five and twenty years in the Service, will enlist again at 50, so hardened do they become and so utterly incapacitated for any other occupation. The next step after examination is the declaration of allegiance to the United States, and one month's easy drill qualifies a man to undertake the entire duties of a soldier."

A FIERCE battle is raging in the columns of the New York *Herald* between the friends and the enemies of the United States Geological Survey under Major Powell. The leader of the assaulting forces is Professor Edward D. Cope, of the Chair of Paleontology and Geology of the University of Pennsylvania. Major Powell is arraigned on the general charge of conspiring with Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale, to establish a politico-geological ring, and Professor Marsh is accused of plagiarizing discoveries which have given him a scientific reputation, notably his discovery of the evolution of the horse and concerning toothed birds. Major Powell is accused of ignorance of the best known facts of geology. Altogether it is a very lively fight between the jealous "outs" of geological ambition and the firmly entrenched "ins," who seem in this case to have much the best of the situation.

A RIO JANEIRO correspondent of the New York *Times* writing on Brazilian matters says: The file of the army is composed of the very worst, most and worthless element of society—thieves, vagabonds and scoundrels of every description. They are all negroes or mulattoes, and utterly ignorant, without honor, and wholly lacking in patriotism. * * * But such being the material of which the file of the army is composed, it will readily be seen upon what a slender thread the provisional Government would depend if the body of intelligent people once became thoroughly aroused and arrayed against it. But the Brazilians are not a fighting people. It would require a great deal to work them up to the point where they would be willing to risk their lives for opinion's sake. They will be content with any decent and fairly respectable set of rulers.

A DESPATCH of Jan. 14 to the New York *Times* says: "A second test of the Polymath bullet-proof armor took place to-day at the rifle range of the Washington barracks under the supervision of General Gibson and Captain Chester. Every shot fired from the 500-yard line pierced the armor, proving it to be perfectly worthless as a protection against a modern bullet."

THE *Pioneer Press*, referring to announcement that the "canteen system" was to be introduced at Fort Snelling, says: "This awakened no little curiosity among Grand Army men, veterans of the war, who understood the canteen system to be that which consisted during the eventful years intervening between 1861 and 1865 in smuggling peach and honey and commissary whiskey into camp."

REPORTS of the operations of canteens at posts during the six months ending December 31 are now arriving daily at the headquarters of the Army and indicate the success of the system and the benefits to discipline and good order. This and a thorough system of gymnasiums throughout the Army ought to make the U. S. soldier a model of military propriety and self-respect.

THERE are fifteen vacancies in the grade of 2d lieutenant at the present time—fourteen in the infantry and one in the cavalry.

SENATE bills No. 428, to amend Article of War 103, and S. 117, to restore and retire Edward H. Lieb, late captain, 5th Cavalry, were passed by the Senate, Jan. 16.

THE Secretary of the Navy has authorized the loan of the Revenue cutter *Stevens*, now at Baltimore, to the Marine Hospital Service, for service as a floating hospital on the lower Chesapeake, for the benefit of the oyster dredgers in that vicinity.

THERE are any number of candidates for the position of civil engineer in the Navy made vacant by the death of Civil Engineer Craven. Prominent among them is Mr. George Mackay, for many years the chief architect of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and an engineer of recognized ability. He is strongly endorsed.

RECENT DEATHS.

COLONEL CHAS. J. WHITTING, who died at Castine, Me., Jan. 8, was graduated from West Point in 1835; appointed to the artillery, became 2d lieutenant 2d Artillery Sept. 10, 1835, and resigned May 31, 1836. He then engaged in various professional pursuits, and March 3, 1855, was appointed captain 2d U. S. Cavalry. He served with efficiency during the war, was promoted major 2d Cavalry July 17, 1862, and was dismissed Nov. 5, 1863, for "using contemptuous and disrespectful words against the President of the United States." On May 28, 1866, he was ordered by the President of the United States "to be restored to his former rank as major of cavalry to fill the first vacancy that may occur in that arm of the Service." Under this he became major 2d Cavalry, with date from July 17, 1862. He was promoted lieutenant colonel 6th U. S. Cavalry, and on Jan. 1, 1871, was "mustered out of service."

FIELD MARSHAL LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA, a distinguished officer of the British Army, died at London Jan. 14. He was 79 years old and had been in the Army for 51 years. His greatest reputation was made in the Abyssinian campaign in 1868, and on his return to England the nation rose to welcome him; Parliament voted him its thanks, the sum of \$10,000 a year was granted him and his next heir, he was given the freedom of London, was presented with a costly sword, and he was finally raised to the peerage under the title of Baron Napier of Magdala.

MR. HUGH A. GOLDSBOROUGH, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, died Jan. 14 from an attack of pneumonia, resulting from the Russian influenza. He was the patriarch of the Navy Department, having been in the service there longer than any one else. He was over seventy years of age, but quite active. He entered the department nearly half a century ago, and has been there ever since without interruption. His death leaves Mr. Moran, the Register of the Bureau of Navigation, the dean of the department.

THE Washington *Star*, referring to the late Prof. J. H. C. Coffin, U. S. N., says: "Prof. Coffin was born in Wisconsin, Me., Sept. 14, 1815. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1834, was a member of the American Academy of Sciences, Boston; the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, and was one of the original members of the National Academy of sciences. In 1884 he received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Bowdoin. He has written a large number of papers on scientific subjects."

JAMES FRANKLIN FITTS, the well known novelist, poet, politician, soldier and lawyer, died suddenly at Lockport, N. Y., Jan. 11, of heart disease. During the war he served with credit and efficiency in the 10th New York Cavalry and 114th New York Infantry. The writer of this brief paragraph sheds a tear to his memory and the memory of the stirring times in which both participated now well on to a quarter of a century ago in the Shenandoah Valley.

MR. WALKER BLAINE, of the State Department, eldest son of the Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, died at Washington, Jan. 15, of pneumonia. He was about 34 years of age.

MRS. T. J. BROADWELL, who died at Cincinnati Jan. 10, was the sister of the late Gen. Wm. Lythe, the poet soldier, author of "I'm Dying, Egypt, Dying."

MRS. PUTNAM, widow of Capt. A. W. Putnam, U. S. A., died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 14, of pneumonia. Capt. Putnam died May 2, 1863.

A DESPATCH from Paris announces the death of Admiral Theodore Auguste Fisquet, a retired officer of the French Navy.

WE regret to note the death, at Fort Robinson, Neb., Jan. 11, of the wife of Capt. A. W. Corliss, 8th U. S. Infantry.

DR. ALOIS DONHAUSER, a valued sergeant of the Signal Corps, U. S. A., died at Albany, N. Y., Jan. 13.

MR. JOHN STOTTLER, father of Lieut. V. E. Stottler, 10th U. S. Infantry, died at Stamford, Conn., Jan. 9.

MRS. BEYER, wife of P. A. Surgeon H. G. Beyer, U. S. N., died at Portland, Me., Jan. 4, after a long illness.

MRS. MARIN, wife of Capt. M. C. Marin, U. S. N., died at Newport, R. I., Jan. 11.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Lieut.-Col. La Rhett L. Livingston, 3d Art., will inspect certain clothing and equipment and ordnance and ordnance stores at Ft. McHenry, Md., for which the C. O. Battery 1, 3d Art., is responsible (S. O. 14, Jan. 15, Div. A.)

A G. C. M. will meet at Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. H., Jan. 20. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Richard Loder, 5th Art.; Maj. Charles B. Throckmorton, 2d Art.; Capt. Joseph G. Ramsey, 2d Art.; Capt. William B. Beck, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Robert M. Rogers, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. Herman C. Schumm, 2d Art.; 2d Lt. Wilmot E. Ellis, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. G. N. Whistler, 5th Art., J. A.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, Jan. 16, confirmed the nominations of Richardson, 8th Inf.; Farnance, 13th Inf.; Duval, 18th Inf.; Thurston, 3d Art.; Bartlett, 3d Art.; Van Orsdale, 7th Inf.; Melver, 7th Inf.; E. D. Smith, 19th Inf.; Campbell, 5th Art., (to be 2d lieutenant 3d Art.); Bennett, 3d Art.; Wetherill, 6th Inf.; Leyden, 4th Inf.; Saffold, 13th Inf.; Hains, 3d Art., (to be 2d lieutenant, 1st Art.). Moriarty, 9th Inf., Maxon and Shipp, 10th Cav. Also the following appointments of sergeants to be 2d lieutenants: Lunsford, 6th Cav.; Alexander, 7th Inf., and Wild, 17th Inf.

THE St. Louis *Republic* says the "canteen system at Jefferson Barracks is in successful operation and productive of flattering results. The post commandant, Major R. F. Bernard, 8th U. S. Cavalry, is an enterprising, progressive officer, and is introducing numerous salutary reforms at the Barracks."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received this week calendars for 1890 from the following: F. Opperman, Jr., Turtle Bay Brewery, New York; Anti-Friction Metal Co., 74 Cortlandt street, New York; N. W. Ayer and Son, Philadelphia, Pa.

James Vick, seedman, of Rochester, N. Y., has issued a handsome Floral Guide for 1890, containing instructions in sowing and transplanting, and a full list and description, with prices of articles required for the garden or conservatory. It is very fully illustrated and altogether is very handsome as well as a very useful catalogue.

In the forthcoming midwinter (February) *Century*, the fortieth and final instalment of "The Life of Lincoln" will appear. It is by mere accident that this instalment and the supplementary papers deal, not only with the "End of the Rebellion" and "Lincoln's Fame," but with the "Capture of Jefferson Davis." The supplementary papers on "The Pursuit and Capture of Jefferson Davis" are by General James Harrison Wilson, who had charge of the United States forces on that occasion, and by William P. Stedman, who was one of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, and who was an eye-witness of the capture. In the same number of *The Century* will appear an "Open Letter" by Dr. Terry, of Columbus, Georgia, telling of Mr. Davis's indignation at an offer made to him of an invention, consisting of explosive hollow iron castings resembling coal, which was intended to be used in blowing up Federal gunboats.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYO.

THE *Cheyenne Leader*, referring to a recent ball given by Co. K, 17th U. S. Infantry, says: "The ball opened with a grand march, led by Lieut. Charles D. Clay, in command of the company, and Mrs. Dashiell, the bride of the post. There was a very full representation of the officers of the post and their wives, and those from Cheyenne Depot. Over in the company's dining room were spread three long tables that were marvels of good taste and cheer, and showed that the boys in blue are good liver as well as good fighters. The company evidently boasts a large number of fine-looking men, who, dressed in full uniform and standing ten deep about the door, must have filled the hearts of the ladies with delight. The latter did honor to their hosts, and looked exceedingly well in their pretty and becoming toilets."

MOLTKE'S CROWN IN DIAMONDS.

THE Emperor of Germany has created a special distinction, a crown in diamonds pour la merite, and bestowed it on Count Moltke in commemoration of the jubilee of his entrance into the order. The handsome gift was accompanied by the following letter:

MY DEAR FIELD MARSHAL: Fifty years have elapsed since the day on which my late great-grandfather bestowed on you the Order Pour le Merite for your distinguished conduct in Turkey. During my recent stay in that distant and interesting land I had a good opportunity of learning how fresh the memory of the observant and active officer of the General Staff of 1839 still is amid the scenes of his first military achievements. To-day, however, you must permit me to remember, more than all, the immortal services which you have been permitted to render your Fatherland since then. It is difficult for me to add a further token of recognition to those with which your sovereigns have expressed their gratitude for your deeds. Still, I cannot allow to-day's unique anniversary to pass without one. I, therefore, herewith bestow on you the crown, to be worn with the decoration of honor earned 50 years ago, which, as a token of my special affection, I have had made in diamonds. The army and the Fatherland join with me in hoping that you will enjoy the distinction (God willing) for a long time to come, as hale and hearty as ever. Your grateful and devoted Sovereign.

PLESS, Nov. 29, 1889.

WILLIAM.

On the evening of the 29th, the London *Standard's* correspondent says, the Emperor proposed Count Moltke's health in a long and eloquent speech at the gala dinner in Breslau, saying: "I name the man who is the palladium of my subjects and a terror to my enemies, and I drink to his health."

A CORRESPONDENT, in a private letter from Malta, tells me that there were no less—at the time of writing—than thirty-eight brides among the recent arrivals. Is marriage a failure? Not in the Army, evidently.—*London Figaro*.

LIEUTENANT E. M. LEWIS, 11th U. S. Infantry is visiting friends at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., this week.

CAPTAIN A. G. HENNISEE 8th Cav. U. S. A. has returned to Fort Meade, South Dakota, from leave of absence and from service conducting recruits.

THE reception recently given at Fort Omaha, in honor of Captain Chas. A. Dempsey, 2d U. S. Inf., and his bride was a brilliant affair. The list of guests was a very large one.

THE members of the American Society of Engineers, paid a pleasant visit to Willets Point on Thursday, and were hospitably received by Colonel W. R. King, commandant, and his staff.

GENERAL J. D. BINGHAM, Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A. is spending a portion of his leave in Washington as the guest of Captain J. F. Rodgers of the Quartermaster General's office.

THE following Army officers registered at the War Department during the present week: Capt. P. M. Boehm, retired; Capt. Herman Schreiner, retired; Col. Daniel McClure, U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. E. J. Spencer, Engr.; 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Coffin, 5th Art.; Capt. J. L. Powell, Surg.; 1st Lieut. E. B. Brewer, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. H. J. Slocum, 7th Cav.; Capt. Wells Willard, Sub. Dept.; Col. J. G. Tilford, 9th Cav.; Capt. Geo. McCreery, Medical; Capt. Harry Reade, 25th Inf.; Capt. Cullen Bryant, Ord.; Chaplain W. H. Scott; Col. Henry L. Abbot, Engr.; Col. Henry W. Closson, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. L. D. Greene, 7th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. A. Mordecai, Ord.; Capt. J. W. Powell, 6th Inf.

THE STATE TROOPS.

Correspondence on subjects appertaining to this department of the paper is always gladly received. The wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded.

THE NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION.

The officers of the National Guard Association are daily receiving encouraging advices in regard to the attendance at the Convention to be held at Washington Feb. 5, 1890. Gen. R. H. Orton, Adjutant General of the State of California, writes that he has appointed as delegates to the Convention General Thomas J. Chinle, late Commander of the 4th Brigade National Guard of California (was member of Congress from San Francisco); Gen. Joseph R. West, formerly commanding a battalion of militia in San Francisco, and now a resident of Washington, and Gen. John S. Ellis, late Commander of the 21st Brigade N. G. C., now residing in New York City.

General Orton states that he does not think that the increase of the appropriation to \$5,000,000 would be unreasonable when it is considered that the militia does not receive the amount in money.

Adjutant General Oscar F. Laug, of the District of Columbia, writes that he has appointed as a delegation Brigadier General Albert Ordway, commanding the brigade; Colonel Cecil Clay, of the 2d Regt; Col. William G. More, of the 1st Regt., and Major Thomas M. Gale, Inspector General.

Capt. C. H. Galusha, Acting Adjutant General of the State of Nevada, writes that he cannot send a delegation, but will try and have some one to represent that State; that he is in favor of Gen. Kelton's recommendation to increase the appropriation to \$2,000,000; that the Government can well afford to spend that amount in order to provide that the militia may be fully armed, equipped and disciplined; that in that State the appropriation is insufficient to arm the militia as it should be, so that on short notice (as they are at present) they would not be prepared for any kind of a campaign, and the State is unable to render the necessary assistance, and in particular the troops should be armed with the best obtainable weapon.

The Adjutant General of Delaware writes that the delegates will be Gen. R. R. Kenny, Adjutant General of the State; Col. E. T. Cooper, Judge Advocate; Col. George W. Marshall, and Capt. E. Mitchell, 1st Inf., and Capt. E. L. Rice, Jr., Troop B, 1st Cav. Gen. Kenny states that the share of Delaware out of the \$100,000 appropriation for three years has been less than enough to furnish camp equipage to an eight company regiment of infantry.

Gen. N. B. Bauham, the Adjutant General of South Carolina, has notified Gen. Wingate, the President of the Association, that his State will be represented, and has also forwarded to him a statement in answer to the question as to the service done by the troops of South Carolina.

MILITIA COMMITTEE IN CONGRESS.

The members of the new Militia Committee of the House of Representatives, 51st Congress, are:

Col. D. B. Henderson, chairman; has been in Congress six years. Is a recognized leader in his party, and aggressive and energetic in advocating any measure that he is interested in. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the 12th Iowa Infantry, was promoted to 1st lieutenant, lost his leg in 1863, and was promoted to be colonel 46th Iowa Infantry.

Col. L. C. Houk, of Tennessee, entered the Federal Army in 1861 as a private, and promoted to be colonel 3d Tennessee Infantry in 1862. Has been in Congress 10 years. He is a strong man.

Gen. T. J. Henderson, of Illinois, was colonel 112th Illinois Infantry, and brevetted brigadier general for gallant services. Has been in Congress 14 years and commands the respect and confidence of both parties.

Mr. Mark S. Brewer, of Michigan, was formerly Consul General to Berlin. He is a public spirited man of broad views and thoroughly in favor of fostering the National Guard.

Marriott Brosius, of Pennsylvania, served in the 97th Pennsylvania Infantry, and won his commission by conspicuous bravery. He still suffers greatly from wounds. The National Guard of Pennsylvania are more than satisfied at his appointment on the committee.

Gen. R. P. Kennedy, of Ohio, served on the staffs of Gen. Scammon, Garrard, Crook and Hancock, and was colonel of the 196th Ohio Infantry, and was subsequently Lieutenant Governor of Ohio.

Gen. Harrison Kelly, of Kansas, served through the war as captain in the 5th Kansas Cavalry, and since the war has been brigadier general in the State militia.

Gen. W. H. Forney, of Alabama, was a brigadier general in the Confederate Army. He is a warm friend of the National Guard. Has been 14 years in service. It was largely through his efforts and influence in the House that the former increase in the militia appropriation was obtained.

Geo. E. Seney, of Ohio, was a lieutenant in the 101st Ohio Infantry. Has been six years in Congress, and is a prominent candidate for Senator from that State. He is a man of energy and influence.

N. C. Blanchard, of Louisiana, is a major in the Louisiana State militia. Has been in Congress eight years, and is thoroughly in accord with the proposition to promote the efficiency of the militia.

The other members of the committee are Messrs. Stevens, of New York; Gibson, of Maryland, and Stewart, of Texas.

SOME CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE NEW MANUAL.

CAPT. GEO. GRAHAM, of the Wisconsin N. G., in an interesting paper on rifle practice, among other things says: "Our manual of arms is in a transition period. The world is simplifying its manual. And if our manual can be simplified, it seems to me that (if such a suggestion to the experts of the Regular Army ever should be received from a National Guardsman) it might be now; especially since we have the backing of the experts of the German Army, who have determined that in their manual the movements shall be reduced not only to their simplest form, but to their fewest number. I believe that the German war manual is confined to three

movements. I think that the slope arms, and the order and the load are substantially all there are.

"For purposes of competition between companies that have got beyond the simplicities of drill, you might well multiply the movements of the manual; but for purposes of actual service, going into the field and fighting, what is the use of any movement, except those movements that are necessary to fit men to fire their guns and to stand ready to do so? I believe that all the movements might be simplified for teaching men in the actual service how to fire, and when you come to drill recruits the movements should be so simple, that they can be learned in the shortest possible space of time. I believe, however, that there should be more than one form of carrying the gun on the shoulder incorporated in the manual. I think the old method of left shoulder shift was a good one, but that the right shoulder arms with the German slope would be as nearly right as could be mentioned. The German slope is easier than the left shoulder arms. I would like to know, supposing a soldier is carrying his gun on either shoulder, and an officer is approaching whom he is going to salute, how is he going to bring his gun from some nondescript position on the left shoulder in order to do so? Now there is no reason why a manual providing for the gun upon the left shoulder should not be equally incorporated with that for the gun upon the right shoulder, so that a carry or other ceremonial position should be taken from either position. All this is incidental merely.

"What I wish to impress is that no position should be taught in the manual, except in cases of pure ceremony, from which a man cannot spring instantly to a ready. If a right shoulder is taken a man should be able instantly to bring his gun to a ready. The Germans do it. Can any person suggest a reason in theory or in actual practice why a man cannot come to a ready from an arms port? Now if you can tell me any reason why it should not be so, I would like to know it—from a right shoulder arms to a ready, from a slope or left shoulder arms to a ready, from arms port to a ready. There is no reason why these should not be incorporated. It is all in the direct line intended, in making a man ready to shoot the instant he is called for to do so, without anything preliminary. Now this is a crude suggestion, but it does seem to me that there is now an opportunity to work it out, and what I wish to impress is this point, that the time of recruits ought not to be taken in drilling them, when time is of the essence in preparing men; time should not be taken in unnecessary evolutions in the manual of arms, but recruits should be taught as rapidly as possible to get ready to shoot their guns. Another consideration, for officers principally, is that there should be some provision for pistol practice among the officers. At present there is none. It is the only arm that an officer can use that is not purely ornamental, and I can assure you, gentlemen, that there are circumstances in which a well loaded revolver is a mighty comfort—from actual experience. Now, if it is a comfort to have it, it will afford still more comfort to be able to shoot it well, and for the benefit of the officers, instead of making them experts with the rifle, it would be an advantage to them to be able to fire their revolvers as experts themselves. They should know enough of rifle practice to instruct their men, but it is not necessary that they themselves should be experts with the rifle."

COMPETITIVE DRILL AT PORTLAND, ME.

The competitive drill for the championship of Maine between the Montgomery Guards, of Portland, Me., Capt. T. E. Hartnett, and the Portland Cadets from the same city, Capt. I. H. Baker, was satisfactorily concluded at the City Hall, Portland, Me., Dec. 18, 1889, before a very large audience, which filled every nook and corner of the hall. By the request of both companies the judges were selected by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and were unknown to either company before the time set for the competition. The judges selected were Capt. G. I. Anderson, 6th Cav., U. S. A.; Lieut. H. H. Benham, 2d Inf., U. S. A.; and Lieut. W. S. Pierce, 3d Art., U. S. A. They were received by the Hon. Mayor Meicher, of Portland, at the railroad station, and were most hospitably entertained during their stay in the city.

Capt. Hartnett and Capt. Baker drew lots for choice of entrance. Capt. Hartnett won the toss and selected second turn. Neither company was allowed to witness the other drill.

As each company marched upon the floor, the programme was handed the captain and any explanations made that they required. The programme was as follows: Part I.—Inspection, company in double rank. 1. Tactical movements; precision in manual; soldierly bearing. 2. Dress, arms and equipments.

Part II.—Form company in single rank. Manual, by the numbers, 22 movements. Double rank firing, by the numbers, 5 movements. Manual, without the numbers, 17 movements. Firing, without the numbers, 6 movements.

Part III.—March company away from arms. Squad drill. Company in single rank, by the numbers, 10 movements.

Part IV.—Movements by fours and in line, company in single rank, 26 movements.

Both companies have a high reputation for excellence in drill, and have won in many competitions. The Montgomery Guards are composed more of the working element, and the Portland Cadets represent the more exclusive class. The commandant of the Cadets during the drill seemed a trifle nervous, and although the company made a fine exhibition and were liberally applauded, they made a far greater number of errors than their competitors.

The Montgomery Guards went through the programme in a more deliberate manner, and the captain seemed more at home than his rival. Before the company was half through, it was evident to the knowing ones that the Guards were in decidedly the best form.

After they had finished, Capt. Anderson announced the decision, naming the Guards as victors amid thunderous applause.

The judges did not keep the record by means of points, but kept run of the general work and excellence of each company. Not a dissenting voice was heard, and the decision was unanimously sustained.

A few of the good and bad points of both companies were as follows: In marching both companies stepped off with a full step, instead of the little step, with a stamp usually observable in drill rooms, and both companies marched light and easy. The step of the Guards was perfect, being as near as possible 120 to the minute. The step of the Cadets averaged from 130 to 124. At the inspection the arms of both companies were dirty and too oily. Many of the crosses on the men in both companies were also in poor condition. In the manual there were several men at fault in both companies, the Cadets having the larger number. One man's bayonet in the latter company fell off in coming to a carry. In the firing by numbers, one man in the Guards held the muzzle of his piece (Springfield) up, instead of down. In coming to a carry after the command load, one man in the Cadets came to a support. At the conclusion of the firing the captain of the Cadets failed to give the command posts. In the manual without the numbers, in stacking arms, one stack of the Cadets fell, and in unstacking

bayonets one man in the same company dropped his bayonet. In the firing without the numbers, one man in the Guards failed to load. In the squad drill one man of the Cadets gave an officer's salute, two men did not execute parade rest, and in executing right dress by file only the 1st sergeant came out. Both companies in wheeling from a fixed pivot were halted from six to ten yards from the perpendicular, instead of three yards. The wrong dress was given the Cadets repeatedly. The Guards executed right front into line, instead of on the right into line. In forming single rank, double time, one man in the Guards fell flat on the floor. Forming column of files by the Cadets was badly done. In executing trail arms and then forming left front into line, double time, a number of the Guards brought their pieces to a right shoulder, evidently forgetting that double time can be executed with arms at a trail, or port, as well as at a right shoulder. The Cadets executed this movement very well.

Among the large number of spectators were officers of the U. S. Army and National Guard.

The Montgomery Guards were organized Oct. 4, 1872, and later were enrolled in the militia, and are officially Co. E, 1st Regiment.

The Cadets were organized in 1869 under the name of the High School Cadets. They are an independent company, self-supporting, and pay their own running expenses.

The judges were handsomely entertained and the trip was a very pleasurable one for them.

SOME COMING EVENTS.

Jan. 22.—Reception of Co. K, 12th N. Y., at Adelphia Hall.

Jan. 23.—Old Guard ball, N. Y.

Jan. 25.—Review and presentation of marksman's badges, 23d N. Y., at armory.

Jan. 27.—Review and presentation of marksman's badges, 12th N. Y., at armory.

Jan. 28.—Review and presentation of marksman's badges, 71st N. Y., at armory.

Jan. 30.—Reception of 8th N. Y. at new armory.

Feb. 5.—Convention of National Guard Association of the U. S. at Washington, D. C.

Feb. 5.—Joint athletic games Co. H, 13th N. Y., and Nautilus Boat Club.

Feb. 10.—Athletic games Co. D, 47th N. Y., at armory.

Feb. 10.—Military and full dress reception, Battalion of State Fencibles, Phila., Pa.

Feb. 18.—Entertainment and reception, Co. G, 15th N. Y., at Lyceum Opera House, 34th St., near Lexington Ave.

Feb. 21.—Annual ball and review of 24 Battery at armory.

Feb. 21.—Annual reception, Non-Commissioned Officers' Association 13th N. Y., at armory.

Feb. 21.—Review, presentation of badges and reception 32d N. Y., at armory.

Feb. 22.—Annual reception of Co. G, 7th N. Y.

March 1.—Joint athletic meeting Co. H, 71st N. Y., and American A. C.

Seventh New York.—Colonel D. Appleton.

The second "sharpshooters" match of the season was shot on evening of Jan. 11, and the results were greater than ever before obtained by this club. One hundred and fifty-eight entries were made, and some of the finest shooting ever witnessed indoors kept the interest and excitement up until midnight.

Contrary to the usual order, there were nearly as many spectators as competitors and as twice, during the evening, the maximum score of 70 was almost within the grasp of the shooter, the enthusiasm was something unbounded. The best scores were as follows:

Pvt. A. Stein, Co. C.....	200 yds.	4555555-34
	500 yds.	5555555-35-39
Corpl. F. S. Kennedy, Co. F.....	200 yds.	5555455-34
	500 yds.	5555555-35-39
Sergt. P. L. Klock, Co. H.....	200 yds.	5555455-34
	500 yds.	5555555-35-39
Pvt. J. W. Halstead, Co. C.....	200 yds.	5555554-31
	500 yds.	5545555-33-36
Corpl. H. W. Janssen, Co. A.....	200 yds.	5544555-32
	500 yds.	5545555-33-36
Corpl. G. L. Hoffman, Co. H.....	200 yds.	5543555-32
	500 yds.	5555555-34-36
Corpl. L. J. Joseph, Co. H.....	200 yds.	5545555-34
	500 yds.	5545555-33-36
Sergt. J. V. Black, Co. B.....	200 yds.	5545555-31
	500 yds.	5545555-33-36
Pvt. J. Dwight, Jr., Co. F.....	200 yds.	5544555-31
	500 yds.	5545555-33-36
Corpl. H. V. D. Black, Co. B.....	200 yds.	5544455-31
	500 yds.	5555555-35-39
Pvt. J. D. Foot, Co. F.....	200 yds.	5535455-30
	500 yds.	5555555-35-39

Eighteen competitors made scores ranging between 60 and 65.

During the progress of the match a meeting of the Executive Committee was held, at which the formal presentation of three prizes, offered by the Smith and Wesson Revolver Co., through the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, for competition with revolvers in the armory range, was made. The gifts were accepted and a committee, consisting of the Inspector of Rifle Practice and the ordnance sergeant, was appointed to take entire charge of the conditions and management of the match.

The usual prize committee was appointed, consisting of Lieut. S. W. Merritt and Sergt. J. W. Cochran.

Next Saturday evening the Class Match will be shot. The Oldenburg Horn Match began Jan. 13.

Twelfth New York.—Colonel H. Dowd.

The battalion drill season, 1890, was opened in the 12th Regiment by the right wing of the regiment, at its armory, 9th avenue and 62d street, Wednesday, Jan. 8, Co. B, C, D, H, and K being equalized into six commands of twelve files each, Lieut. Baus having the odd company. The equalization and formation were remarkably slow for this regiment, it being after 8.30 before the battalion was turned over to Col. Dowd. The movement of the companies was also slow, as was the dressing. The commandant of the color company should read par. 57, Tactics. The work of the evening commenced with a dress parade, in which the manual of all the companies was decidedly faulty and to a certain extent careless. The manual is one of the weak points of the 12th and should be looked after at company drill. The 1st sergeants, too, were rusty, and had to be sent back by the adjutant. For their delinquency there is no excuse. After the dress parade Lieut. Col. Miller assumed command and the battalion was formed for review by Col. Dowd. This ceremony was excellently well performed, the men being steady, alignments and distances well observed, and the step perfect. The wheel into line from the column of fours after the march past was perfect, the dress being merely a matter of form, so well had the distances been preserved. When the bayonets had been unfixed Col. Dowd assumed command and the drill commenced with an advance in line of battle, which would be hard indeed to excel. Then followed the usual rapid formation: from column of fours into line, the fronts into line of the several companies being clean and rapid. A circle of the room, company front, was followed by a front into line from the march, handsomely executed. The double column of fours was formed and deployed to the front, and break from the right to march to the left, executed by column of fours and company front. The passage of obstacles was executed in both wings. Col. Dowd then retired and allowed the 12th's new lieutenant-colonel to try his hand at the battalion. Col. Miller has a good voice and knows how to use it, and seeing that the company commanders were up in their business continued the drill at a lively rate, advancing and retreating in line of battle, breaking into column of fours to the right and left, and executing the changes of front, march by company and by the flank, all these movements being promptly and correctly executed, especially those faced to the rear. In a general alignment, the captains and guides were at fault

and a repetition was required before the alignment was satisfactory.

It does seem strange that company commanders so generally well posted as are those of the 12th should fail in so simple a movement, and that the guides should not know the difference between a successive and simultaneous formation. The guides of the right wing inverted their pieces during this alignment. The firings were next taken up, by battalion, wing, company, and file. The instructor was in error in directing the captains and guides to fall back to the line of file closers at the command ready. See official decisions on par. 188. The principal fault of the drill, besides the careless manual, was the crowding of the column of fours and the increased distance between companies when marching in column of fours. As a whole the drill for the first of the season was a most successful one, and reflects much credit on the officers and men.

First Battery.—Captain Louis Wendel.

THE annual review and ball of the 1st Battery, was duly celebrated at its armory on the evening of Jan. 9. Of course there were a large number of guests present, among which were military men from all the organizations of the 1st and 2d Brigades, Jersey City and Hoboken, and from the 5th Artillery, U. S. Army, and to enumerate them all and the many incidents, would take an entire edition of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and an extra. It is almost unnecessary to mention that Captain Wendel with his characteristic generosity provided a bounteous supply of choice eatables, with lemonade and other beverages, to which all the military men from generals to privates were invited to partake and of course accepted. The Battery Cadets gave a short drill, and at its conclusion, Sergt. J. G. Jansen was called out to the front and centre and presented with a very handsome cane, as a token of appreciation from the little fellows for his instruction imparted to them. The 1st Battery then marched into the hall and formed for dress parade. The formation represented a battalion of three batteries. The manual of the sabre was well done. Review followed. Col. Collins, Assistant Chief of Artillery, N. Y., was reviewed: the review was accompanied around the lines by Col. L. K. Fuller, of Vermont, Maj. Crocker, Inspector General R. P., 1st Brigade, and Capt. D. Wilson, 2d Battery. The battery presented a handsome appearance, and the men handled themselves throughout both ceremonies very creditably: they are a solid looking body. The marching past in review and forming line on the slippery waxed floor, was deserving of much praise. Gold service medals for regular attendance and for services during first five years of enlistment were presented to Sergts. J. G. Jansen, C. Spring, G. Schauburger, and Privates Stein and Helmeier. Capt. Wendel then invited the prominent officers present to a collation, where various toasts were drunk and all complimented the battery and Captain Wendel on its elegant showing. Judge Advocate General Bartlett discovered there was nothing in the military code that prevented officers from gazing at some of the pretty females, or dancing with some of the private's girls: this was quite a relief and even the general himself profited by his agreeable discovery. Handsome souvenirs in the shape of a miniature plush covered canteen, was presented to the ladies. There were 30 numbers on the order of dancing which was greatly enjoyed until early the next morning. The executive committee was Lieut. J. F. Griffith, Charles Nagel, Theo. F. Schmidt, A. Boecher, and Surg. E. Z. Brievogelle and these and the various other committees did everything possible to render the annual celebration a great success and they succeeded.

CONNECTICUT.

GEN. LUCIUS A. BARBOUR, Adjutant-General, retired from the position on Jan. 9, 1890, his resignation, which was presented to the Governor, Dec. 30, taking effect on the above date. Capt. A. H. Embler, of Co. D, New Haven, 2d Regiment, was appointed Gen. Barbour's successor. Gen. Barbour was a most valuable officer to the State. When asked by a reporter as to the reason for his resignation, he said: "I have nothing to say about it, except the simple fact that the Governor and I are on the best of terms personally, being the same friends that we were the day I assumed the office. But as I was not in accord with him in regard to the military affairs of the State, it became my duty to resign."

Gen. Barbour would not talk beyond this statement. Capt. Andrew H. Embler, who has been appointed Gen. Barbour's successor, is one of the best known military men in the State. He served in the Rebellion, first joining Co. H, 71st N. Y., and later the 82d N. Y. Subsequently he was appointed aide on the staff of Major-Gen. John Gibbon, Army of the Potomac. In May, 1864, he was appointed major U. S. Vols., and aide on Gen. Gibbon's staff, that officer having been appointed to the command of the 24th Corps. He was wounded on three different occasions. He has been the captain of Co. D, 2d Regiment, C. N. G., since Nov. 30, 1884.

and is said to be unquestionably one of the most efficient disciplinarians in the National Guard.

In regard to the resignations of the officers of the 1st Regiment, all but one or two of the original resignations have been forwarded for the third time and await the action of the Commander-in-Chief. One or two of the officers are out of town, but their resignations will doubtless also be forwarded on their return.

The Evening Post says: "It was only recently that a member of one of the companies whose room is in the rear of the armory, died, but the members of the company were unable to meet in their rooms and take action in regard to attending the funeral, because the only evening intervening between the member's death and his funeral happened to be a polo night. On polo nights only the officers are allowed access to the companies' rooms. The commanding officer had asked for the same privileges for his men as he himself had and had been refused, consequently he was able to forward 'additional' reasons for resigning."

NEW JERSEY.

THE annual distribution of marksman badges to the members of the 2d N. J., of Hoboken, Col. Stevens, took place Jan. 9, in the armory. The balcony was thronged with people. Among the visitors were Gen. Steele, Col. Parker, Inspector of Rifle Practice Walker, Gen. B. W. Spencer and staff. After an exhibition by the regiment the gun detachment, Capt. Haddenhorst in command, was given an opportunity to show what it could do, and they went through the exercise in a manner that made the armory ring with the cheers and applause. The regiment then formed for dress parade followed by review. Gen. Spencer complimented the command and the gun detachment on their excellent showing.

Companies B, C, and E, 4th Regiment, will assemble for battalion drill at the Oakland Avenue Rink, on Tuesday, Jan. 22.

There is some talk in Orange of forming a cavalry troop on the lines of the famous Philadelphia City Troop.

Gen. E. Bird Grubb is prominently mentioned in connection with the colonelship of the 7th Regiment, made vacant by the promotion of Col. Donnelly to the office of quartermaster-general.

Brig.-Gen. Steele announces that the badges and bars won at rifle practice during the season of 1889, will be presented to the members of the 1st Brigade entitled to the same, as follows: 1st Regiment—At City Armory, Newark, Jan. 23, 1890. 4th Regt.—At Oakland Avenue Rink, Jersey City, Cos. A, F and D, Jan. 21, 1890; Cos. B, C and E, Jan. 27, 1890. 5th Regt.—At City Armory, Newark, Jan. 31, 1890. 2d Battalion—At Armory, Co. B, Englewood, Jan. 23, 1890.

In reference to the recent Court-martial of certain members of the 2d Regt. of Hoboken, charged with insubordination and disobedience of orders, the findings were guilty. Sentences—In the case of Private Thomas W. Green the Court suspends sentence, extenuating circumstances being shown in the evidence. In the cases of Privates Francis A. O'Sullivan, Alfred N. Mandigo, Fred. A. Werner and Henry J. Ralph; the sentence of the Court is that they be dishonorably discharged from the service of the State. The findings were approved.

VARIOUS.

Co. B, 23d N. Y., has now 75 men on its roll. The company has won the regimental prize of \$50 offered for recruiting.

Brig.-Gen. B. F. Bridges, Jr., 1st Brigade, Mass., has appointed Capt. F. H. Briggs, of Boston, assistant inspector general, with rank of major. It is an excellent appointment.

Capt. Robt. M. Harding, Co. A, 74th N. Y., was in New York last week and paid us a visit.

Lieut. H. C. Taylor, Co. G, 9th N. Y., has been appointed I. R. P. of the regiment.

It is alleged that charges have been preferred against several officers of the 3d Pa. Regt. for misappropriating funds. Pending investigation, it is further said, Col. Bowman has relieved the suspects from command.

The 18th annual meeting of National Rifle Association of America, will be held at the armory of the 23d Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., in 14th Street, between 6th and 7th Aves., Jan. 21, at 8 P. M.

The following gentlemen have been appointed the Assembly Committee on military affairs in the New York Legislature. Messrs. Lewis, of Cattaraugus, Page, of Albany, W. C. Stevens, of Franklin, Thompson, of Allegheny, Barton, of Warren, De Peyster, of Dutchess, O'Connor, of Oneida, R. P. Bush, of Chemung, Van Vranken, of Schenectady, Boyce, of Saratoga, Sage, of Greene.

Plans for the new parade ground at Van Courtlandt Park, for the 1st Brigade, N. Y., have been completed. While it

is not impossible to have the grounds ready for use this fall, it can hardly be in proper condition by that time. In regard to the rifle range nothing has yet been done. The matter is indefinite. It will certainly not be ready this year, and it is not an assured fact that it will be there at all, although it is hoped it will be. The question of danger to the public will be the chief obstacle to the erection of the range. The evidence thus far tends to show that there will be no danger whatever from stray shots.

We have received one of the very handsome invitations, for the military and full dress reception of the celebrated State Fencibles, Battalion of Philadelphia, commanded by Major W. W. Chew. The affair, which takes place at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 10, is one of the most brilliant social events of the year.

Co. G, 12th N. Y., will hold an interesting entertainment and reception at the Lyceum Opera House, 34th St., bet. 3d and Lexington Aves., on Tuesday, Feb. 18, commencing at 8:30 o'clock. Tickets are 50 cents, admitting gentlemen and lady, extra lady's ticket, 25 cents. Capt. W. H. Kirby, who commands the company, is one of the old stand-bys of the 12th, having joined May 12, 1865, and served continuously ever since, a period of nearly 25 years.

On Monday, Dec. 23, Gen. Ordway, District of Columbia National Guard, was the recipient of a handsome silver-mounted carving set from his non-commissioned staff. The individual competition drill which took place at the New Year's eve ball of the Merchant Rifles (Co. B, 5th Battalion) was won by Corpl. Harlow, of the Emmet Guards (Co. A, 4th Battalion). On Dec. 31 the regular competitive target practice of the Guard began at the indoor range. The department of the officers and men in this initial practice work is worthy of the highest commendation. The 23d Battalion did some excellent practice at the range, as did Co. A, 4th Battalion. The hop of the Emmet Guards on New Year's eve was an enjoyable affair. F. W. Ralies, vice J. W. F. Williams, resigned, has been elected captain of Co. A, 6th Battalion. The President has commissioned the following officers: Thos. D. Singleton, inspector of rifle practice, 1st Battalion; Chas. R. Luce, surgeon, 1st Battalion, and C. J. M. Skerrett, 1st Lieutenant Co. B, 2d Battalion.

Secretary of War Proctor has not yet taken action on the request of Adj.-Gen. Dalton to have Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, garrisoned, so that it can be used as a school of instruction for the State militia. The Secretary is heartily in favor of the project, and believes in doing all that is in the power of the Department to encourage the State troops, but to place a garrison in the fort would entail an expense, and there is no appropriation for this purpose. He is perfectly willing to allow the use of Fort Warren, as there is already a garrison there, but Gen. Dalton thinks Fort Warren inconvenient. It is very likely the Secretary will refer the whole matter to Congress and allow that body to pass on the subject and make such appropriation as may be necessary to fit up Fort Independence.

The protest of Capt. G. E. B. Hart, 23d N. Y., against the recent election held for lieutenant colonel of the regiment, was received at Brigade Headquarters and forwarded to Albany early in the week. It is alleged that in the protest it is said that if the statement therein was not deemed sufficient to declare the election void, other reasons would be given. It is also said Lieut.-Col. G. A. Miller, 12th N. Y., is or will be counsel for Capt. Hart.

The 3d Battery, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will hold its 25th annual dinner on the evening of Feb. 13, at the Clarendon Hotel.

Capt. Franklin P. Swasey, Co. F, 47th N. Y., it is announced, will take his company on a trip to Montgomery Ala., in the spring, where they will be the guests of the Montgomery Guards and other organizations. The trip will be made as far as Richmond on one of the steamers of the Old Dominion Line. A reception will be given in the armory by the company on the evening of Feb. 24 for the benefit of the company fund.

The 13th N. Y. have decided to adopt as the dress uniform of the regiment one very similar to that worn by the members of the 7th N. Y. The dress will be a gray, swallow-tailed coat, white and black epaulettes, with white fringe, collar trimmed with rows of gold braid, a roll of black braid on the sleeves and three gold buttons. The trousers will be of the same material, with no side pockets.

The refusal of Inspector General T. H. Barber of New York to sign the award for the new site for the Armory of the 23d Regiment in Brooklyn, resulted in the issuing of a mandamus by Judge Bartlett of the Supreme Court on Jan. 11, compelling the Inspector General to sign a requisition on the Treasurer of Kings County for \$81,000, the value for part of the site. General Barber was of opinion that as he was not a member of the Armory Commission at the time it selected the site for the armory, and did not participate in the earlier acts of the Commission, it was not proper that he should take part in the wind-up. Judge Bartlett in his opinion says: "When General Barber entered upon the dis-

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charge of his duties as Inspector General the respondent was bound also to assume the duties imposed upon that official as a member of the 23d Armory Commission. He became a member of the Commission from that time, not with any responsibility for its past acts, but chargeable only with due diligence in the performance of his own duties thereafter as a member of that Commission." General Barber could very consistently have referred the question to Judge Advocate General C. A. H. Bartlett in the first place. This gentleman is the State adviser in military legal matters, clearly defined in the code. This eminently proper course would, it seems, have saved much useless delay and controversy.

The plans for the new armory of the 13th N. Y., which

have been open for inspection at the office of the Park Commissioners, have excited great curiosity. Nothing has yet been settled, and opinions differ among officers of the regiment regarding them.

Capt. John P. Leo, the enterprising commandant of Co. I, 22d N. Y., was elected lieutenant colonel of the regiment on Jan. 10. Considerable excitement, as to who would succeed Lieut. Col. Miller, has been evident. The anti-Leosites seemed confident of victory, while several of Capt. Leo's staunch henchmen were willing to bet two to one on their candidate with no takers. The polls were announced to close at 9 o'clock, and closed promptly at that time. The result was 27 votes cast, as follows: Capt. Leo, 14; Capt. G. E. B. Hart, 12; Maj. W. V. King, 1. Capt. Leo was thus elected. Capt.

Hart declared he would protest the election as illegal, on the ground that the polls closed one minute and a half before the time, thus preventing a late arrival favorable to him from voting. Capt. Leo's friends claim the assertion of Capt. Hart as unwarranted. Lieut. Col. Leo is ready to go before the examining board. He is a most energetic gentleman, and one of the best tacticians in the regiment, and one well calculated to fill the position to which he has been elected.

After a long delay and repeated orders on the subject, replies have actually been received from the 200 military organizations of New York, as requested by the Judge Advocate General, relative to by-laws. Each organization was ordered to send a copy of their by-laws, or in case they

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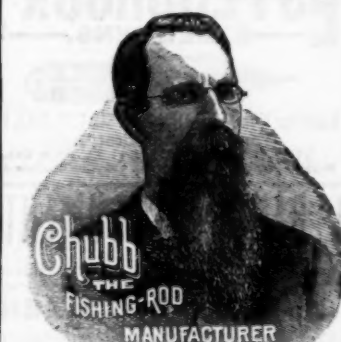
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land, N. Y. H., Jan. 13th, 1890. Sealed propo-
sals, in triplicate, subject to usual condi-
tions, will be received here until 12 o'clock
noon, February 12, 1890, and then opened for
construction, at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., of a
brick building containing water closets and
urinals. All information can be obtained at
the office of the undersigned, and the Post
Quartermaster at Fort Hamilton. Envelopes
containing proposals should be marked "Propo-
sals for Construction of a Building at Fort
Hamilton, N. Y." The Government reserves
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39 Whitehall Street, New York, January
11, 1890. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will
be received at this office until 12 M., January
22, 1890, for the ferrage of U. S. troops, em-
ployes and supplies between David's Island,
and New Rochelle, New York, for the re-
mainder of the present fiscal year, ending
June 30, 1890. The services must be performed
on the trip schedule now in force, and the
vessel must be staunch, well equipped and
adapted to this service, and be equal in cap-
acity to that of the "Hamilton."

The Government reserves the right to re-
ject any or all proposals.
Proposals must show fully what is proposed
to be furnished for the service, and addressed
under cover, marked "Proposals for Ferri-
age," to the undersigned, R. N. BATHCHEL-
DER, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S.
Army.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.—
Office Purchasing and Depot Commis-
sary, Army Building, No. 30 Whitehall street,
New York City, Jan. 15, 1890. Sealed propo-
sals in triplicate, subject to the usual condi-
tions, will be received at this office until 10
o'clock A. M., on Monday, Feb. 17, 1890, for
furnishing the Subsistence Department, U.
S. A., for a period of four months from
March 1, 1890, the following articles, by con-
tract: Cigars, Crackers and Hard Bread,
Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Corn Meal (white
and yellow), and Oatmeal in barrels,
Syrup in barrels, and the best quality of
Golden Syrup in tin cans, Cocoa-
Factory and Young America. Preference
given to all articles of domestic pro-
duction and manufacture. For such details
see schedule. Information, with conditions,
lists of articles, quantities, kinds, modes of
packing, etc., obtained at this office. The right
is reserved to reject any or all proposals. En-
velopes containing bids should be marked
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Feb. 17, 1890," and addressed to the un-
dersigned.
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and none say so. It took some 150 of the companies over six months to respond.

The 47th N. Y. will assemble at the armory on Jan. 31 for review by Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel.

We learn from good authority that Canada contemplates sending a rifle team to Creedmoor this year.

The Adjutant General of Penn. has appointed as delegates to the meeting of the National Guard Association to be held at Washington on Feb. 5, Brig. Gens. Snowden, P. S. Gobin, Wiley and D. H. Hastings, and Col. Robt. P. Dechert, 2d Inf. Ex-Inspr. Gen. Hepburn, who is a member of the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association is not named, being a member of the permanent organization.

REVENUE MARINE.

The Boards of Trade of Savannah, Ga., and Beaufort and Port Royal, S. C., have passed resolutions approving the movement to transfer the Revenue Cutter Service to the Navy, and have asked the Senators and Representatives from Georgia and South Carolina, respectively, to support the Chandler bill.

PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.

A SELECTED list of patents reported especially for the U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by C. A. Snow and Co., Patent Attorneys, opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C., all bearing date of Jan. 7:

W. H. Driggs, Washington, D. C., percussion fuse for projectiles.

H. H. Grenfell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, sight for ordnance.

J. Jensen, Park Place, Ark., breech loading gun.

T. Nordenfiet, Westminster, England, gun mounting for field artillery.

A. J. Cooper, London, England, electric deep sea sounder.

G. H. Lidbeck, Carlskrona, Sweden, life buoy.

O. Quist, Colton, Cal., life preserver.

J. C. Wilcox, Carlisle, England, life saving belt.

(From the Tribune.)

The United States doesn't want an offensive navy, but it does want one that can knock spots out of anything that is offensive to it.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Pills.—The senior hospital steward now on the active list is John W. Barnev, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H. Date of appointment Aug. 3, 1882.

P. S.—The reason, we presume, why the tenth place on the Revolver team was not awarded to the sergeant was because the corporal with whom he tied made the best score to the front. It is held to be more difficult to fire to the front than to the right or left.

J. K.—The latest regulations must be held to govern, namely: "No candidate (for a commission) will be examined who is under 21 or over 25 years of age."

F. A. G.—If you will read G. O. 5, A. G. O., of 1890, published in JOURNAL of Jan. 11, page 383, it will fully answer your questions of Jan. 12 in regard to appointments to 2d lieutenant in the Army from civil life.

M. J. K. asks: Can a minor serving in the Army or Marine Corps get his discharge upon application of his legal guardian. If so what steps are necessary? Ans.—If in the Army let the guardian state his case to the Secretary of War. If in the Navy to the Secretary of the Navy.

Quixote.—We see no "clash" between pars. 104 and 915 of the regulations. Par. 104 authorizes the re-enlistment of post non-comm. staff officers, married or not married. The words "I have neither wife or child" in the enlistment blank should be erased in such cases and proper marginal notes made to explain the situation and the authority under which the re-enlistment is made.

Third Artillery.—Can you tell me what has become of the schooner *Matchless*, at one time, two years ago, borne upon the list of Coast Survey vessels? Ans.—The U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey schooner *Matchless* is at present laid up at the U. S. Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., and is used as a store ship for the temporary storage of old material belonging to the vessels of the Survey. The *Matchless* was received from the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., July 1, 1885.

W. W. asks: If a prisoner is sentenced to one month's confinement, with hard labor, and his sentence commences on the first of a month, does his sentence expire on the last of the month following, or on the last of the first month? Ans.—If a sentence to one month's confinement commences on the first day of the month, that day counts as the first of the term of confinement. The thirtieth day following is the last day of such term. The sentence does not expire on the first of the following, but on the 30th of the preceding month. (See sec. 1025 A. R., 1890.) "In calculating the period of imprisonment, the day on which the sentence commences and that on which the prisoner is to be released are both to be counted (Simmons, sec. 779.)

A. J. L. asks: 1. Is it more difficult to obtain a commission in the artillery than in the cavalry or infantry? Ans.—The curriculum at West Point is the same for the three arms, but those who come out best have the first choice.

2. How are appointments made to the artillery? There are surely more than enough West Point graduates each year to fill what vacancies may occur in this corps or arm. Ans.—Appointments to the artillery are usually made each year from the West Point graduates. All the 2d lieutenants now in the artillery arm, except two, graduated from West Point.

3. Can a man upon enlisting express any preference as to where he may serve, i. e., East or West or South? Ans.—Yes.

4. Were the 11 non-commissioned officers examined last year all commissioned? Ans.—No.

Insignia asks: Can re-enlistment for the Hospital Corps be made at any post designated as well as at the post where the applicant (a Hospital Corps) is discharged? Ans.—Yes, if the proper authority so directs. Many things can be done with the sanction of the "proper authority," but that authority is not prone to humor "fads" and a roving disposition.

Militiaman asks: 1. Must a soldier serve two years as a non-commissioned officer before being eligible for a commission? Ans.—No; but he must have served not less than two years in the Army and be a non-commissioned officer at the time of being recommended for examination. 2. Is a general service clerk eligible for this promotion? Ans.—No. He has no rank.

D. R., Palestine, Texas, asks: 1. "The rear rank in left oblique firing are required to bring their pieces to a vertical position. Please say whether the left hand, which in this motion is at the lower band, is at the height of shoulder or the left fore arm horizontal." Ans.—It will be according to the conformation of the man.

2. "Paragraph 108 states after the first fire each man fires independently of the other. If the same cadence and despatch in the execution of this movement is observed by all, should not each number in the different files fire at the same time?" Ans.—Par. 108 is certainly explicit. There is no cadence after the first fire.

3. "Paragraph 84: In this movement the left hand is at height of the chin. The thumb at the lower band would make the lower band two inches higher than the chin. Which would be proper, the lower band touched by end of thumb, at the height of chin or the forefinger of the hand?" Ans.—Tactics call for the hand at the height of the chin. As the piece is grasped, the position of the thumb and fingers will be the thumb extending along the barrel, the fingers grasping the barrel. The thumb must necessarily be higher than the hand, and, of course, slightly above the chin.

F. H. B. asks: Is the son of a Union soldier who was killed in 1861, and whose mother died in 1875, entitled to a pension, and if so, where should I apply; also what would be amount of pension? Ans.—When a soldier was killed or died in the Service, or has died since discharge from disability contracted in the Service, leaving a widow and a minor child, and the widow dies before the minor child becomes sixteen years of age, the minor is entitled to pension from the date of widow's death until the minor becomes sixteen years old. If the widow had made application for pension but never received it, then the pension of the minor begins at date of the soldier's death. If the widow failed to apply for a pension, or was a pensioner at her death on account of the father of the minor, the minor's pension commences at the date of widow's death. The rationale of this is that claims must be extinguished in the order of their dignity—first the soldier, second the widow, third the minor child (and when no widow or minor child is left by the soldier), fourth the mother, fifth the father, and sixth dependent brothers and sisters. Dependent relatives are entitled to the same pension that the soldier would have received for total disability. For further information, apply to Col. Allan Rutherford, 928 F St., Washington, D. C.

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DUNNING—ALDRICH.—At San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 1, P. A. Engineer W. B. DUNNING, U. S. Navy, to Miss HELEN ALDRICH.

GREENE—ADAMS.—At Boston, Mass., Jan. 9, Lieutenant LEWIS D. GREENE, 7th U. S. Inf., to Miss LILLIE TAYLOR ADAMS.

HADEN—POWERS.—At the residence of the bride's mother, at Warrensburg, Mo., Jan. 7, by the Rev. Alexander Pringle, 1st Lieutenant JOHN J. HADEN, 8th U. S. Inf., to Miss FLORENCE POWERS.

RAE—DODGE.—At All Soul's Church, Washington, D. C., Jan. 9, P. A. Engineer CHARLES WHITESIDE RAE, U. S. Navy, to Miss REBECCA GILMAN DODGE.

DIED.

BEYER.—At Portland, Me., Jan. 4, Mrs. HARRIETT WESTCOTT BEYER, wife of P. A. Surg. Henry G. Beyer, U. S. N.

COFFIN.—At Washington, D. C., Jan. 8, Professor J. H. C. COFFIN, U. S. Navy, retired.

CORLISS.—At Fort Robinson, Neb., Jan. 11, LIDA CRAWFORD, wife of Capt. A. W. Corliss, 8th Inf.

DONHAUSER.—At Albany, N. Y., Jan. 13, Dr. ALOIS DONHAUSER, sergeant of the Signal Corps, U. S. A.

JANVIER.—At Washington City, Jan. 4, THOS. H. JANVIER, brother-in-law of Major L. C. Forsyth, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.

LIVINGSTON.—At Lewis, Essex County, N. Y., Jan. 12, JAMES GRAY LIVINGSTON, father of Lieut. Col. Livingston, 3d Art., age 88 years.

LOWRY.—At Detroit, Mich., Jan. 10, ISABELLA, wife of Sergt. Henry Lowry, Battery C, 4th Art., aged 40 years and 6 months.

MACK.—At S. A. M., Jan. 13, in Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., of typhoid pneumonia, Mrs. MARY COLTON MACK, mother of the wife of Lieut. Roe, U. S. A., A. D. C., in the 70th year of her age.

MAREN.—At Newport, R. I., Jan. 11, REBECCA THORNDIKE, wife of Capt. M. C. Maren, U. S. N.

PAULDING.—Jan. 14, at The Berkeley, New York City, in the 64th year of her age, MARY GREEN PEARSON, wife of Wm. I. Paulding, Cold Springs, Putnam County, N. Y.

PUTNAM.—At Washington, D. C., Jan. 12, of pneumonia, Mr. PUTNAM, widow of Capt. A. W. Putnam, Asst. Q. M., U. S. Army.

STOTTLER.—At Stamford, Ct., Jan. 9, in the 57th year of his age, JOHN STOTTLER, father of Lieut. V. E. Stottler, U. S. Army.

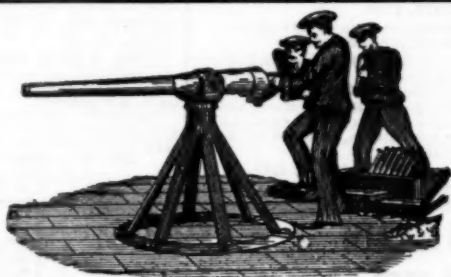
WHITFIELD.—At Washington, D. C., Jan. 10, Lieutenant WM. E. WHITFIELD, U. S. N., retired.

WHITING.—At Castine, Me., Jan. 8, CHARLES J. WHITING, formerly lieutenant colonel, 8th U. S. Cav.

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[D]

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FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Oct. 25, 1889.

To the Assistant Adjutant General, Hdqrs. Dept. of the Missouri (through Comdg. Officer Fort Leavenworth, Kas.):

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith record of the target practice of my battery at Camp Schofield, I. T.

The target for the first day's practice was a paulin, 12x15 feet, stretched upon a frame against a tree. At the first range (1,250 yards) it was struck repeatedly, and was finally knocked down. For the practice at known distances the ground had been roughly measured by 1st Lieut. Henry A. Reed, 2d Artillery.

The practice at unknown distances, first day, was on the same ground and at the same target, and was conducted in a manner similar to a skirmish run of infantry or cavalry, viz.: The battery was limbered to the front, moved forward at a trot, and then came into action at a gallop, and the command

"Commence firing" given by the bugle, the chiefs of platoons first getting the range, and then permitting the non-commissioned officers to continue the firing; in fact, the entire practice was mostly by the non-commissioned officers, the officers (chiefs of platoons) superintending the firing.

The practice on the second day was over other ground, and a ledge of rocks was used as the target; a strong wind was blowing from the front (a 12 o'clock wind). The practice on this day was not as satisfactory as on the first day.

To insure good results, I caused all of the cartridges to be used in the practice to be emptied upon a paulin, the powder thoroughly mixed, weighed (one pound to each), and returned to the cartridge bags; this was some labor, but was sufficiently compensated for by the results obtained on the range.

The projectiles used were Absterdam shell, time-fuze and percussion; the fuzes were fairly good, unexploded shells were picked up, and on examination the powder of the bursting charge was caked and adhering firmly to corroded iron surface.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed) CARLE A. WOODRUFF.

Capt. 2d Art., Comdg. Light Battery F.

Record of Target Practice of Light Battery F, 2d Artillery, at Camp Schofield, Chilocco Creek, Indian Territory.

No.	Range.	Elevat.	Fuze.	Remarks.
1.	1250 yds.	3 1/4 dg.	Percussion.	Short 10 yds., right 5 yds. Hit.
2.	"	"	"	Short 20 yds., line shot.
3.	"	"	"	Short 40 yds., line shot.
4.	"	3 1/4 dg.	"	Hit.
5.	"	3 1/4 dg.	"	Hit.
6.	"	"	Time, 3 1/4 sec.	Short 10 yds., line shot.
7.	"	"	"	Over 20 yds.
8.	"	3 1/4 dg.	"	Hit.
9.	"	3 1/4 dg.	"	Hit.
10.	"	"	Percussion.	Short 5 yds., right 5 yds.
11.	"	"	Time, 3 1/4 sec.	Battery volley, good.
12.	1750 yds.	5 dg.	Percussion.	Over 10 yds., right 10 yds.
13.	"	5 dg.	"	Short 10 yds., right 10 yds.
14.	"	5 dg.	Time, 6 sec.	Hit.
15.	"	4 1/2 dg.	"	Right 10 yds., fragments hit near by.
16.	"	5 dg.	"	Hit.
17.	"	5 dg.	"	Battery volley, good.
18.	2250 yds.	7 dg.	Percussion.	Did not burst, not seen.
19.	"	7 dg.	Time, 8 sec.	Hit.
20.	"	7 dg.	"	Short 30 yds., right 20 yds.
21.	"	7 dg.	8 1/4 sec.	Hit, did not burst.
22.	"	7 dg.	"	Hit.
23.	2750 yds.	9 1/4 dg.	Percussion.	Right 5 yds.
24.	"	"	"	Over 5 yds., left 5 yds.
25.	"	"	Time, 10 sec.	Hit.
26.	"	"	Percussion.	Did not burst, not seen.
The above firing was at known distances; the following at unknown:				
27.	2400 yds.	8 dg.	Percussion.	Over 5 yds., left 5 yds.
28.	"	7 1/4 dg.	"	Right 5 yds.
29.	3000 yds.	5 dg.	"	Did not burst, not seen.
30.	"	5 dg.	"	Short 10 yds., did not burst.
31.	"	6 dg.	"	Did not burst, not seen.
All of the above firing was on September 25, 1889.				
32.	2750 yds.	10 dg.	Percussion.	Hit, second day, Sept. 26, 1889.
33.	"	"	"	Over 30 yds.
34.	"	9 1/4 dg.	"	Over 10 yds.
35.	"	9 1/4 dg.	"	Hit.
36.	"	"	Time, 10 sec.	Hit.
37.	"	"	"	Short 20 yds., line shot, did not burst.
38.	"	"	"	Short 30 yds., right 10 yds., did not burst.
39.	"	"	"	Short 20 yds., right 10 yds., did not burst.
40.	"	10 dg.	"	Short 10 yds., line shot.

First Section, Right Platoon, Gun No. 664.
1st Lieut. Sebree Smith, 2d Artillery, Chief of Platoon.
Sergeant John Crofton, Chief of Section.
Corporal Carl L. Conrady, gunner.

Record of Target Practice of Light Battery F, 2d Artillery, at Camp Schofield, Chilocco Creek, Indian Territory.

No.	Range.	Elevat.	Fuze.	Remarks.
1.	1250 yds.	3 1/4 dg.	Percussion.	Right 5 yds. Sept. 25, '89.
2.	"	3 1/4 dg.	"	Hit.
3.	"	3 1/4 dg.	"	Tumb. could not see it.
4.	"	3 1/4 dg.	Time, 3 sec.	Short 10 yds., line shot.
5.	"	"	"	Hit.
6.	"	"	"	Hit.
7.	"	"	"	Hit.
8.	"	"	3 1/4 sec.	Over 10 yds., line shot.
9.	"	"	3 1/4 sec.	Hit.
10.	"	"	"	Hit.
11.	"	"	"	Battery volley good.
12.	1750 yds.	5 dg.	Percussion.	Over 5 yds., right 10 yds.
13.	"	4 1/2 dg.	"	Hit.
14.	"	"	Time, 6 sec.	Hit.
15.	"	5 dg.	"	Short 5 yds., right 5 yds.
16.	"	5 dg.	"	Hit.
17.	"	"	"	Battery volley good.
18.	2250 yds.	7 dg.	Percussion.	Did not burst, not seen.
19.	"	7 dg.	Time, 8 sec.	Right 10 yds.
20.	"	"	"	Hit.
21.	"	"	"	Over 5 yds., right 10 yds.
22.	"	"	"	Over 10 yds., right 5 yds.
23.	2750 yds.	9 1/4 dg.	Percussion.	Over 10 yds., right 15 yds.
24.	"	9 1/4 dg.	"	Over 5 yds.
25.	"	9 1/4 dg.	Time, 10 sec.	Short 20 yds., line shot.
26.	"	"	Percussion.	Did not burst, not seen.
The above firing was at known distances; the following at unknown:				
27.	2400 yds.	7 1/4 dg.	Percussion.	Hit.
28.	"	"	"	Hit.
29.	3000 yds.	5 1/4 dg.	"	Did not burst, not seen.
30.	"	"	"	Short 20 yds., did not burst.
31.	"	"	"	Over 5 yds., line shot.
32.	"	"	"	Hit.
Second Day, September 26, 1889.				
33.	2750 yds.	10 dg.	Percussion.	Hit.
34.	"	10 1/4 dg.	"	Over 20 yds.
35.	"	10 dg.	Time, 10 sec.	Over 5 yds., did not burst.
36.	"	9 1/4 dg.	"	Hit.
37.	"	9 1/4 dg.	"	Hit, fragments fell near target.
38.	"	9 dg.	"	Hit, fragments fell near target.
39.	"	9 dg.	"	Over 30 yds., line shot.
40.	"	8 1/4 dg.	"	Short 40 yds., did not burst.

Second Section, Right Platoon, Gun No. 824.
1st Lieut. Sebree Smith, 2d Artillery, Chief of Platoon.
Sergeant William J. Coglan, Chief of Section.
Corporal John Boone, Gunner.

* Continued from Supplement of last week, p. 2.

Record of Target Practice of Light Battery F, 2d Artillery, at Camp Schofield, Chilocco Creek, Indian Territory.

No.	Range.	Elevat.	Fuze.	Remarks.
1.	1250 yds.	3 1/4 dg.	Percussion.	Short 10 yds., right 5 yds.
2.	"	3 1/4 dg.	"	Short, line shot.
3.	"	3 1/4 dg.	Time, 3 1/4 sec.	Hit.
4.	"	"	"	Line shot, burst above target.
5.	"	"	4 sec.	Hit.
6.	"	"	"	Left, 5 yds.
7.	"	"	4 1/4 sec.	Hit.
8.	"	"	4 1/4 sec.	Hit.
9.	"	"	"	Hit.
10.	"	3 7-16 dg.	3 1/4 sec.	Hit.
11.	"	"	"	Battery volley good.
12.	1750 yds.	5 dg.	Percussion.	Right 3 yds.
13.	"	"	"	Hit.
14.	"	"	"	Hit.
15.	"	"	Time, 6 1/4 sec.	Did not burst, not seen.
16.	"	"	6 sec.	Battery volley good.
17.	2250 yds.	7 dg.	Percussion.	Hit.
18.	"	"	"	Hit.
19.	"	"	Time, 8 sec.	Short 20 yds.
20.	"	7 1/4 dg.	8 1/4 sec.	Hit.
21.	"	"	"	Battery volley good.
22.	2750 yds.	9 1/4 dg.	Percussion.	Hit.
23.	"	"	"	Left 3 yds.
24.	"	"	Time, 10 sec.	Short, line shot.
The above firing was at known distances; the following at unknown:				
25.	2400 yds.	7 dg.	Percussion.	Short.
26.	"	7 1/4 dg.	"	Did not burst, not seen.
27.	"	"	"	Short 25 yds.
28.	3000 yds.	5 dg.	"	Did not burst, not seen.
29.	"	5 1/4 dg.	"	"
30.	"	"	"	"
31.	"	"	"	"
Second Day, September 26, 1889.				
32.	2750 yds.	7 1/4 dg.	Percussion.	Short.
33.	"	9 1/4 dg.	"	Hit.
34.	"	9 1/4 dg.	Time, 10 sec.	Hit.
35.	"	"	"	Short.
36.	"	"	Time, 10 sec.	lost, no fuze available.
37.	1800 yds.	6 dg.	Time, 7 sec.	Hit.
38.	"	"	"	Hit, dust observed, did not burst.
39.	900 yds.	3 dg.	4 sec.	Hit.
40.	"	"	"	Hit.

Third Section, Left Platoon, Gun No. 732.
1st Lieut. Henry A. Reed, 2d Artillery, Chief of Platoon.
Sergeant David Barbour, Chief of Section.
Corporal Lewis C. Singleton, Gunner.

Record of Target Practice of Light Battery F, 2d Artillery, at Camp Schofield, Chilocco Creek, Indian Territory.

No.	Range.	Elevat.	Fuze.	Remarks.
1.	1250 yds.	3 dg.	Percussion.	Short 10 yds., left 5 yds.
2.	"	3 1/4 dg.	"	Short 5 yds.
3.	"	3 1/4 dg.	"	Hit, did not burst, dust observed.
4.	"	"	Time, 3 1/4 sec.	Hit.
5.	"	"	"	Hit.
6.	"	"	"	Burst over target.
7.	"	"	"	Hit.
8.	"	"	"	Hit.
9.	"	"	"	Short.
10.	"	3 7-16 dg.	3 1/4 "	Above, fragments appeared to hit.
11.	"	3 1/4 dg.	3 1/4 "	Battery volley, good.
12.	1750 yds.	4 1/4 dg.	Percussion.	Short.
13.	"	5 dg.	"	Hit.
14.	"	"	"	Hit.
15.	"	"	Time, 6 1/4 sec.	Burst apparently above target.
16.	"	"	6 "	Battery volley, good.
17.	2250 yds.	7 dg.	Percussion.	Hit.
18.	"	"	Time, 8 sec.	Hit, fragments struck near target.
19.	"	"	"	Short.
20.	"	7 1/4 dg.	8 1/4 sec.	Battery volley, good.
21.	"	"	"	Left 3 yds.
22.	2750 yds.	1 1/4 dg.	Percussion.	Over, right 3 yds.
23.	"	"	"	Did not burst, not seen.
24.	"	"	Time, 10 sec.	"
25.	"	"	"	"
The above firing was at known distances; the following at unknown:				
26.	2400 yds.	7 1/4 dg.	Percussion.	Did not burst, not seen.
27.	"	"	"	"
28.	"	"	"	"
29.	3000 yds.	5 1/4 dg.	"	Struck near target, ricocheted and burst apparently 1000 yds. beyond.
30.	"	"	"	Did not burst, not seen.
31.	"	4 1/4 dg.	"	"
32.	"	5 1/4 dg.	"	"
Second Day, September 26, 1889.				
33.	2750 yds.	9 1/4 dg.	Percussion.	Over 50 yds.
34.	"	9 1/4 dg.	"	Tumbled.
35.	"	"	Time, 10 sec.	Hit.
36.	"	"	"	Over 25 yds.
37.	"	"	"	Short, line shot.
38.	1700 yds.	10 dg.	"	Hit.
39.	900 yds.	3 dg.	4 "	Hit.
40.	"	"	4 "	Hit.

Fourth Section, Left Platoon, Gun No. 706.
1st Lieut. Henry A. Reed, 2d Artillery, Chief of Platoon.
Sergeant Martin Lyons, Chief of Section.
Corporal Edgar L. Goin, Gunner.

TARGET PRACTICE, F, FOURTH ARTILLERY.

Course of Instruction.

[E.]

Report of Target Practice, Light Battery F, 4th Artillery
September 24 and 25, 1889.

RIGHT PLATOON.—GUN NO. 657.

No.	Ammu- nition.	Range.	Elevation.	Fuze.	Place of Shot.
1.	Time shell, Dyer	1000	"	2 1/2 "	Right, short.
2.	"	"	"	"	Line.
3.	"	"	"	"	Right, short.
4.	"	"	"	"	Right.
5.	"	"	"	"	Right, high.
6.	Case, Absterdam	"	"	"	Line shot.
7.	"	"	"	"	"
8.	"	1500	"	4 1/2 "	"
9.	"	"	"	"	"
10.	"	"	"	"	"
11.	Shell, percussion	"	"	4 "	Right, short.
12.	"	Unk.	5 "	"	No record.
13.	"	"	5 1/2 "	"	Right, high.
14.	"	"	"	"	Right.
15.	Hotchkiss case	"	"	6 "	Line, low.
16.	"	"	"	"	"
17.	"	"	"	5 1/2 "	Line shot.
18.	"	"	"	6 1/2 "	Line, short.
19.	"	"	"	"	Hit.
20.	"	"	"	6 "	"
21.	Percussion shell	"	"	6 "	Line, low.
22.	"	"	"	"	Right and high.
23.	Hotchkiss case	"	"	7 1/2 "	Line.
24.	"	"	"	"	"
25.	"	"	"	7 1/2 "	Left high.
26.	Percussion shell	"	"	7 1/2 "	Low and to right.
27.	Hotchkiss case	"	"	8 "	"
28.	"	1800	"	8 1/2 "	"
29.	"	"	"	8 1/2 "	"
30.	"	"	"	8 1/2 "	Line, short.
31.	"	"	"	8 1/2 "	Line, high.
32.	Percussion shell	Unk.	"	6 "	Low, right.
33.	"	"	"	"	Line and little high.
34.	Hotchkiss case	"	"	7 1/2 "	High.
35.	"	"	"	7 1/2 "	Right.
36.	"	"	"	7 1/2 "	"
37.	"	"	"	8 1/2 "	"
38.	"	"	"	8 1/2 "	"
39.	"	"	"	8 1/2 "	Line, short.
40.	"	"	"	8 1/2 "	"
Summary:					
5.	Time shell, Dyer.				
10.	Percussion shell.				
25.	Case shot.				

Remarks.—1. Exploded; 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. No explosion; 8. Exploded in front; 9, 10, 11. No explosion; 12. No explosion at target on line; 13. Exploded low; 14. Exploded in front; 17. Exploded; 18. Exploded in front of target; 19, 20. Broke to pieces, tumbled; 21. Exploded; 22. No explosion; 23. Exploded in front; 24, 25. Exploded short; 26. Exploded; 28. Tumbled; 29. Broke all to pieces; 30. No explosion; 31. Exploded in front; 32, 33. Exploded short; 37. Tumbled, exploded short; 38. Exploded short; 39. Broke all to pieces; 40. Exploded in front.

GUN NO. 679.

No.	Ammu- nition.	Range.	Elevation.	Fuze.	Place of Shot.
1.	Time shell, Dyer	1000	"	2 1/2 "	Line, high.
2.	"	"	"	"	Right.
3.	"	"	"	"	No record.
4.	"	"	"	"	Line, short.
5.	"	"	"	"	Line.
6.	Hotchkiss case	"	"	2 "	Line, short.
7.	"	"	"	"	Line, hit.
8.	"	"	"	"	No record.
9.	"	"	"	"	Line shot.
10.	"	"	"	"	Line, short.
11.	Percussion shell	"	"	"	Line, high.
12.	"	Unk.	6 "	"	Right.
13.	"	"	54°	"	Right, low.
14.	"	"	58°	"	High.
15.	Absterdam case	"	"	8 1/2 "	Low, right.
16.	"	"	"	"	Hit.
17.	"	"	"	54°	Right and short.
18.	"	"	"	"	Line hit.
19.	"	"	"	"	Line, low.
20.	"	"	"	"	Line shot.
21.	"	"	"	"	Right and high.
22.	"	"	"	"	short.
23.	Percussion shell	"	6 "	"	Left.
24.	"	"	"	"	Line, high.
25.	Absterdam case	"	"	7 1/2 "	Line, little low.
26.	"	"	"	"	Line, low.
27.	"	"	"	"	Left, little high.
28.	"	"	"	"	Line shot.
29.	"	"	"	7 1/2 "	High.
30.	Percussion shell	"	"	"	Line shot.
31.	Absterdam case	1800	5°	5 1/2 "	Right, short.
32.	"	"	54°	"	"
33.	Hotchkiss case	"	54°	"	"
34.	Percussion shell	Unk.	6 "	"	Left and low.
35.	"	"	"	"	Left.
36.	"	"	"	"	Right.
37.	Hotchkiss case	"	"	7 1/2 "	Line, high.
38.	"	"	"	"	"
39.	"	"	"	7 1/2 "	"
40.	"	"	"	8 "	Line.
Summary:					
5.	Time shell, Dyer				
10.	Percussion shell				
25.	Case shot				

7.	Case Hotchkiss	1500	4 1/2"	4 1/2"	Short.
8.	" Absterdam	"	"	4 1/2"	Right and short.
9.	"	"	"	4 1/2"	Not seen.
10.	Percussion shell	Unk.	5"	4 1/2"	Left.
11.	"	"	"	4 1/2"	Short.
12.	Case, Hotchkiss	1500	4"	4 1/2"	Left and short.
13.	"	"	"	4 1/2"	Short.
14.	"	"	"	4 1/2"	Left and short.
15.	Case, Absterdam	Unk.	6"	5 1/2"	Short, line.
16.	Percussion shell	"	"	5 1/2"	Over, right.
17.	"	"	"	5 1/2"	Right.
18.	"	"	"	5 1/2"	Not seen.
19.	Case, Hotchkiss	"	"	7 1/4"	Short.
20.	"	1800	5"	6"	Not seen.
21.	"	"	"	6"	Short.
22.	"	"	"	6"	Not seen.
23.	"	Unk.	6"	7 1/4"	Right and short.
24.	"	"	"	7 1/4"	Right.
25.	"	"	"	7 1/4"	Right, close.
26.	"	"	"	7 1/4"	Not seen.
27.	Percussion	"	"	6"	High.
28.	"	"	"	6"	Right and short.
29.	Case, Absterdam	1800	5"	6"	Not seen.
30.	"	"	"	6"	Short.
31.	"	"	"	6"	Not seen.
32.	"	"	"	6"	Short.
33.	"	"	"	6"	Not seen.
34.	"	Unk.	5 1/2"	6"	Right and short.
35.	"	"	"	6"	Not seen.
36.	"	"	"	6"	High.
37.	"	"	"	6"	Line.
38.	Percussion shell	"	"	6"	Right, close.
39.	"	"	"	6"	Left, close.
40.	Summary:				
5.	Time shell, Dyer.				
10.	Percussion shell.				
25.	Case shot.				

Remarks.—1, No explosion; 2, Exploded; 3, 4, No explosion; 5, Exploded; 6, No explosion; 7, Exploded; 8, No explosion; 9, Exploded; 10, 11, 12, No explosion; 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, Exploded; 20, No explosion; 21, 22, Exploded; 23, No explosion; 24, Exploded; 25, 26, No explosion; 27, Exploded; 28, 29, No explosion; 30, 31, Exploded; 32, No explosion; 33, Exploded; 34, No explosion; 35, Exploded; 36, 37, 38, No explosion; 39, 40, Exploded.

GUN NO. 787.

No.	Ammunition.	Range.	Elevation.	Fuse.	Place of Shot.
1.	Time shell, Dyer	1000	3"	3 1/2"	Right and short.
2.	"	"	"	3 1/2"	Line.
3.	"	"	"	3 1/2"	"
4.	"	"	"	3 1/2"	"
5.	"	"	"	3 1/2"	"
6.	Case Absterdam	"	"	3 1/2"	Right and short.
7.	"	"	"	3 1/2"	Not seen.
8.	Case Hotchkiss	1500	4"	4 1/2"	Over.
9.	"	"	"	4 1/2"	Left.
10.	Percussion	Unk.	5"	4 1/2"	Short.
11.	"	"	"	4 1/2"	Line.
12.	Case, Hotchkiss	1500	4"	4 1/2"	Short.
13.	"	"	"	4 1/2"	Right and short.
14.	"	"	"	4 1/2"	Right.
15.	"	"	"	4 1/2"	Right and high.
16.	Percussion shell	Unk.	6"	5 1/2"	Right.
17.	"	"	"	5 1/2"	Left.
18.	"	"	"	5 1/2"	Right and high.
19.	"	"	"	5 1/2"	"
20.	Case, Hotchkiss	"	"	7 1/4"	Short.
21.	"	1800	5"	6"	Line.
22.	"	"	"	6"	"
23.	"	Unk.	6"	7 1/4"	"
24.	"	"	"	7 1/4"	"
25.	"	"	"	7 1/4"	"
26.	"	"	"	7 1/4"	"
27.	Absterdam	"	"	"	Not seen.
28.	"	"	"	"	"
29.	Percussion shell	"	"	5 1/2"	High.
30.	Case, Absterdam	1800	5"	6"	Right and short.
31.	"	"	"	6"	Not seen.
32.	"	"	"	6"	Short.
33.	"	"	"	6"	Short, close.
34.	"	Unk.	5 1/2"	6"	Right, close.
35.	"	"	"	6"	Line.
36.	"	"	"	6"	"
37.	"	"	"	6"	"
38.	Percussion shell	"	"	6"	High.
39.	"	"	"	6"	Left and high.
40.	"	"	"	6"	Left, close.
41.	Summary:				
5.	Time shell, Dyer.				
10.	Percussion shell.				
25.	Case shot.				

Remarks.—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, No explosion; 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, Exploded; 16, 17, No explosion; 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, Exploded; 26, 27, 28, No explosion; 29, Exploded; 30, 31, No explosion; 32, 33, Exploded; 34, 35, 36, No explosion; 37, 38, Exploded; 39, 40, No explosion.

(Signed) GEO. B. RODNEY,
Captain, 4th Artillery, Comdg. Light Battery F.

REPORTS OF PRACTICE DRILLS.

Course of Instruction. [F]

HEADQUARTERS 2D BATTALION,
1ST BRIGADE, INFANTRY DIVISION,
CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Sept. 24, 1889.

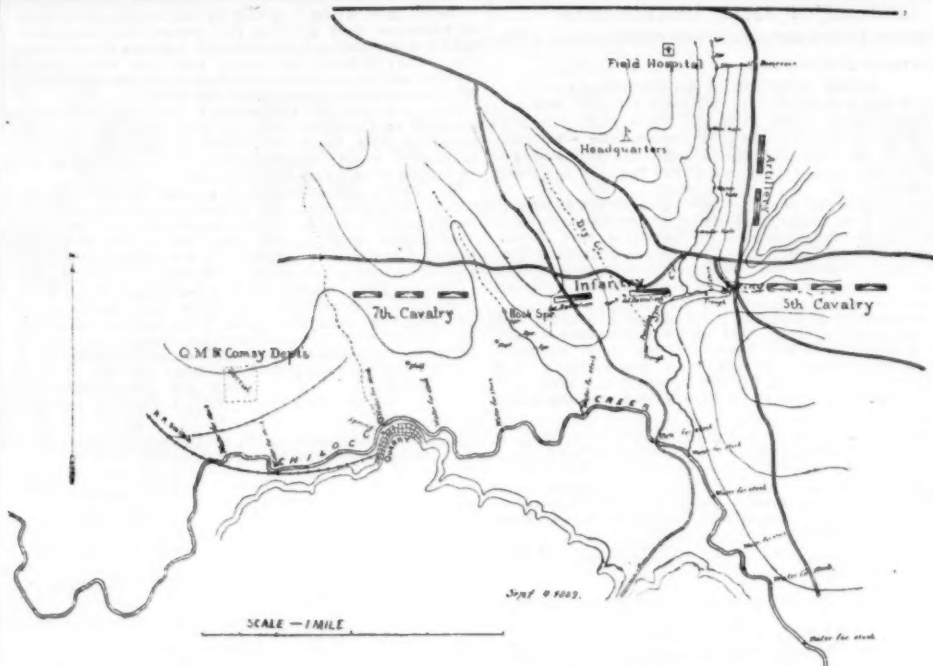
The Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, 1st Brigade, Infantry Division.

SIR: Pursuant to General Orders No. 12, c. s., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Mo., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., I have the honor to submit the following report of manoeuvres of this battalion on the 2d day, Sept. 24, 1889.

The battalion was formed at 1 p. m. and proceeded to a point just north of this camp, where it was deployed in three lines, as prescribed in Circular No. 11, c. s., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Mo. The same operations as on the first day were then repeated, an attacking point being selected and the general plan as given in my last report being carried out, except that the first or skirmish line was made smaller, it consisting of but two companies, while in the manoeuvres of the preceding day, three companies were used; also a change was made in the substitution of two companies for the line of support in place of two sets of four from each company.

In these manoeuvres the method of advance by rushes and the volley firing by group was carefully observed, and a much more thorough comprehension of this plan of attack was shown by both officers and non-commissioned officers. Returning to camp the same operations were carried out.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. C. COOK, Major 13th Infantry,
Comdg. 2d Battalion, 1st Brigade, Infantry Division.



Sketch of Camp Schofield, I. T. By Lieut. SWIFT, 5th Cavalry, A. D. C. Office of Chief Eng. Officer, Dept. Mo.

(First Endorsement.)

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BRIGADE,
INFANTRY DIVISION,
CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Sept. 25, 1889.

Respectfully forwarded to the Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Troops in the Field.

A marked improvement was noticed in the manner in which the exercises were performed.

(Signed) S. SNYDER,
Lieut.-Col. 10th Infantry, Commanding Brigade.

Course of Instruction. [G]

CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T.,
CAMP 1ST BATTALION INFANTRY, Sept. 24, 1889.

Assistant Adjutant General Infantry Brigade, Camp Schofield, I. T.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in compliance with G. O. No. 12, c. s., Dept. Mo., this battalion was turned out for drill this afternoon. The movements executed were a repetition of those executed yesterday by the battalion. I noticed a decided improvement in the manner in which the group leaders handled their commands and controlled the fire of the same.

The supports fed the line properly, and when the reserves joined for final attack the men were well in hand, and the movement was well executed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) GEO. K. BRADY,
Major 18th Inf., Comdg. Battalion.

(First Endorsement.)

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BRIGADE, INFANTRY DIVISION,
CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Sept. 25, 1889.

Respectfully forwarded to the Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Troops in the Field.

A marked improvement was noticed in the manner in which the exercises were performed.

(Signed) S. SNYDER,
Lieut. Col. 10th Inf., Comdg. Brigade.

Course of Instruction. [H]

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BRIGADE, INFANTRY DIVISION,
CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Sept. 26, 1889.

The Acting Assistant Adjutant General Hdqrs. Dept. of the Mo., In the Field, Camp Schofield, I. T.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the third day's exercises:

At 9 o'clock a. m. the brigade was formed in line upon ground north of that occupied by the 1st Battalion. Two companies from each battalion deployed in groups of eight men, with intervals of two yards between skirmishers, and about twenty yards between groups, formed the firing line. A like number of companies, deployed in like manner, formed the second line or supports. The third line or reserves was made up of the remaining three companies of each battalion. The distance between the first and second lines was about 250 yards and between the second and third lines about 300 yards. In this formation an attack was made upon a supposed enemy occupying the crest of a hill about 1,200 yards distant; groups were advanced by alternate rushes, firing by volley under direction of chiefs of group. As the firing line approached the enemy's position it was reinforced at intervals by groups from the supports, and when at about 500 yards from the enemy was joined by what was left of the supports, and the entire reserve, and a rapid fire opened for a short time, and then the entire command rushed forward to the assault. * * At 3 p. m. the brigade was reformed upon the same ground and in the same manner, and the first exercises of the morning repeated, a very marked improvement over any preceding exercise being the result.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) S. SNYDER,
Lieut. Col. 10th Inf., Comdg. Brigade.

Course of Instruction. [I]

HEADQUARTERS 5TH U. S. CAVALRY,
IN THE FIELD,
CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Sept. 23, 1889.

The Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Brigade:

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with orders for the course of instruction, the regiment left camp at 8 o'clock a. m., marched to suitable ground on the left flank of the camp, and was drilled in formations for mounted and dismounted attack and defence, as required by Circular

lars 10 and 11, Hdqrs. Dept. Missouri, returning to camp at 11 30 a. m.

While there were many errors, and the movements were slow, I consider it quite satisfactory for the first day's instruction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. F. WADE,
Colonel 5th Cavalry, Commanding.

(First Endorsement.)

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Sept. 24, 1889.

Respectfully forwarded to the A. A. A. General, Dept. of the Missouri, in the Field.

I had the pleasure of witnessing the latter portion of Colonel Wade's drill, and as a first attempt, I consider it very satisfactory.

(Signed) JAMES W. FORSYTH,
Colonel 7th Cavalry, Comdg. Cavalry Brigade.

Course of Instruction. [K]

CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Sept. 23, 1889.

A. A. A. General, Cavalry Brigade, Camp Schofield, I. T.:

SIR: I have the honor to state that the 7th Cavalry was practiced in formations for attack, first by battalions, afterwards by regiment. There were errors made, but the practice was satisfactory as a first exercise. Very respectfully,

(Signed) C. H. CARLTON,
Lieut.-Colonel 7th Cavalry.

(First Endorsement.)

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Sept. 24, 1889.

Respectfully forwarded to the A. A. A. General, Dept. of the Missouri, in the Field.

I witnessed the first part of Colonel Carlton's drill and saw the difficulty under which he was working, on account of the very contracted space included in his drill ground. I think, however, that as a first effort, the drill was satisfactory.

(Signed) JAMES W. FORSYTH,
Colonel 7th Cavalry, Comdg. Cavalry Brigade.

Course of Instruction. [L]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Sept. 25, 1889.

Actg. Asst. Adjt.-General, Troops in the Field:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the cavalry troops operated to-day as a brigade both in mounted and dismounted formations. As a result of the limited practice had, I consider the manoeuvres very satisfactory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JAMES W. FORSYTH,
Colonel 7th Cavalry, Commanding.

Course of Instruction. [M]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Sept. 26, 1889.

The Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Troops in the Field:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the outpost duty performed by this command before noon to-day was not satisfactory, owing to conflicting orders.

That done after noon on the right of the line was commendable; but that on the left of the line, I am led to believe, was not what was desired by the Commanding General. This was caused in three ways—by conflicting orders, a misunderstanding about the artillery practice, and the fact that in the morning the position taken by the infantry line was not sufficiently advanced.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JAMES W. FORSYTH,
Col. 7th Cav., Commanding.

Course of Instruction. [N]

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BRIGADE,
INFANTRY DIVISION,
CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Sept. 27, 1889.

The Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters Dept. of the Mo., In the Field, Camp Schofield, I. T.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the fourth day's exercises:

About 8.30 a. m. covered by patrols thrown well to the front, I made a rapid reconnaissance of the ground in front of the 1st Brigade, south of Chillicothe Creek. Having selected the line to be held by

the outposts, the line was established by the brigade officer of the day, Major Brady, 18th Infantry, under my general direction. The right of the line rested near the quarry and extended in an easterly direction to the Chillicothe Creek. There was some delay in establishing the line and position of sentinels, pickets and outposts were changed several times before a satisfactory line was established. Two companies of infantry were sent about two miles to the front in support of the cavalry reconnaissance. About 11.30 A. M., by direction of the Division Commander, the outposts were withdrawn and the command returned to camp.

At two o'clock P. M. the same exercises were gone over, with troops that had not taken part in the morning exercise, upon about the same ground, and in a very satisfactory manner.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) SIMON SKYDER,
Lieut.-Col. 10th Inf., Commanding Brigade.

Course of Instruction. [O]

CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Sept. 26, 1889.

Lieut. L. S. McCormick, 7th Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt.-Gen., Cavalry Brigade.

SIR: This day, in accordance with instructions received from the Colonel commanding, I proceeded with Troops C and M, 7th Cavalry, upon reconnaissance duty in the direction of Deer Creek, south from this camp. Lieut. Donaldson, 7th Cavalry, accompanied me with Troop C, and Lieut. Nicholson, 7th Cavalry, commanded Troop M, to whom was attached Lieut. Tompkins. I divided the command into four parties, three patrols and one support; each of the patrols was in charge of an officer, Lieut. Donaldson being on the left, Lieut. Nicholson in the centre, and Lieut. Tompkins on the right, and they were ordered to deploy their patrols as provided in Fig. 14, page 35, Hein's Outposts, etc. Thus each patrol covering a front of 1,000 yards, including the interval between patrols. The support was commanded by myself, and was kept in rear of the central patrol, connected with it by advanced men, and all parties were ordered to govern their march by the central patrol.

The reconnaissance was made to a point from one half to three-quarters of a mile south of Deer Creek. The nature of the country after reaching crest of hills about one mile south of camp, is a hard rolling prairie, practicable for all arms of the Service, and the descents towards Deer Creek are gradual, east of the trail taken by the left patrol, the ground becomes much more broken and the ravines running into Deer Creek much rougher. The left patrol obtained contact with the right patrol of the 5th Cavalry about one mile south of the wire fence and continued in sight of it until it was recalled.

The sketch submitted by myself shows the route taken by the support and the final positions of the three patrols.

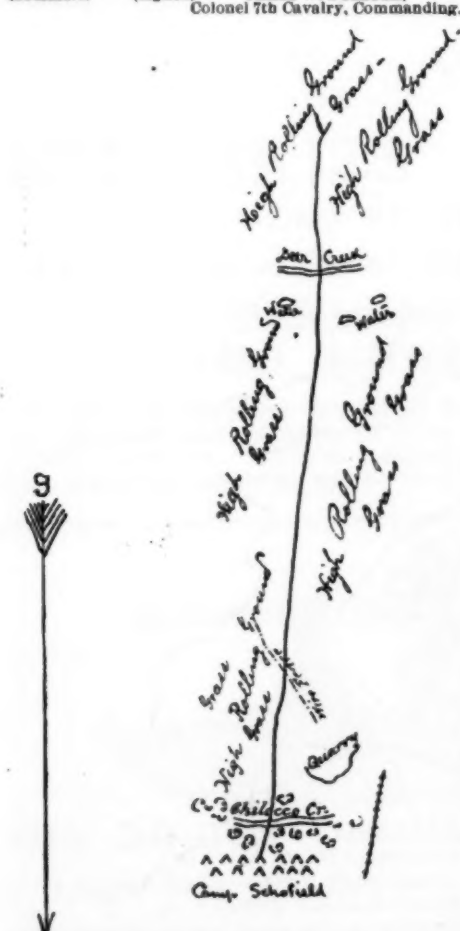
I enclose herewith the reports of the officers commanding patrols.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
(Signed) HENRY JACKSON,
Capt. 7th Cavalry.

(First Endorsement.)

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Sept. 26, 1889.

Respectfully forwarded to the Acting Asst. Adjt.-General, Department of the Missouri, in the Field, inviting attention to the enclosed reports and maps, which I consider very creditable.
(Signed) JAMES W. FORSYTH,
Colonel 7th Cavalry, Commanding.



Reconnaissance of Country, Sept. 26—Sketch by Lieut. S. R. H. Tompkins, 7th Cavalry.



Reconnaissance of Country, Sept. 26—Sketch by Capt. H. Jackson, 7th Cavalry.



Reconnaissance of Country, Sept. 26—Sketch by Lieut. Thos. Q. Donaldson, 7th Cavalry.

Course of Instruction.

[P]

CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Sept. 26, 1889.

The Adjutant, 5th Cavalry:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of a reconnaissance of the country lying between Chillicothe and Deer Creeks, made this morning by Troop B, 5th Cavalry, under my command:

Lieuts. Foster (C. L.), Quay, and Butler, 5th Cavalry, accompanied me; sketches of the country covered are submitted by them and accompany this report. The reconnaissance was made by order of Col. Wade, 5th Cavalry. The country is part of the Arkansas Valley and has a slope to the east; principal creeks run generally east; numerous branches, mostly dry, run into creeks; their direction is north and south. This affords strong position for an army moving south. Deer Creek has good water, grass abundant, wood not plentiful, good camping ground on north bank, just west of dry branch shown on map. Fords can readily be found for all arms. Sand Creek, good water for one mile back from mouth, wood scarce, grass abundant, fords good.

Wolf Creek, good water, considerable wood (green), grass abundant, fords fair but few.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) A. C. MACOMB,

1st Lieut. 5th Cav., Comdg. Troop B.

NOTE.—The maps submitted by Lieuts. Macomb and Butler, accompanying this report, do not appear in the appendix, having been accidentally destroyed.

Course of Instruction.

[S]

CAMP DEER CREEK, I. T., Sept. 27, 1889.

The Acting Asst. Adjutant General, Cavalry Brigade:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I made a reconnaissance of the enemy with Troop M, 7th Cavalry, and found him in strong position on Chillicothe Creek, about four miles north of our camp, his line extending about four miles, his right resting near the railroad on our left and his left well down towards the Arkansas River.

I developed a large force of cavalry on his right and left, the infantry and artillery in the centre. His force of cavalry exceeded that of infantry. I tried to pass through the cavalry patrols on his right, but found it impossible, so wheeled my company to the left and gained a point in front of his centre, from which I got a plain view of his camp, which is on the north side of Chillicothe Creek. At this point I captured one of the enemy's trumpeters, who had just taken a despatch to Major Bacon, 7th Cavalry. Although this man had delivered his message, he gave me valuable information.

When within about 250 yards of the enemy's videttes I was fired on by a small party of dismounted men concealed in the grass, and understanding that my duty was to gain information, and not to fight unless forced to do so, I retreated and gained our lines in safety.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. J. NICHOLSON,
1st Lieut. 7th Cav., Comdg. Troop M.

Course of Instruction.

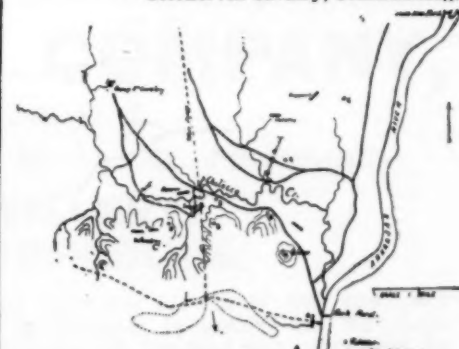
[I]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Sept. 27, 1889.

Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Troops in the Field:

SIR: I have the honor to report that after the position adjustment of the line this morning, I received the impression that it met the wishes of the Division Commander, and seemed to me to be a satisfactory arrangement. The reports of Lieut.-Col. C. H. Carlton, commanding 7th Cav., of 1st Lieut. E. A. Garlington, and of 1st Lieut. W. J. Nicholson, 7th Cav., are herewith enclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JAMES W. FORSYTH,
Colonel 7th Cavalry, Commanding.



Sketch of outpost position 5th Cav., Sept. 27, 1889, accompanying Colonel Wade's report.

Course of Instruction.

[2]

HEADQUARTERS 5TH U. S. CAVALRY,
IN THE FIELD, CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T.,
September 27, 1889.

The Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Cavalry Brigade:

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with instructions from your Headquarters, of this date, I moved out of camp with the regiment at 8 A. M. and formed a line of outposts connecting with the infantry left, and extending down the Chillicothe for about one and one half miles, the videttes on the south side of the stream; from the left of the line mentioned the line was continued in a north-east direction to the Kansas State line.

Troop A—Capt. Augur's—was stationed as a detached post about half-way between the point where the vidette line turned north, and the Rock Crossing of the Arkansas.

Capt. Schuyler, with about fifty men of Troops E and H, was sent out on reconnaissance as far south as Deer Creek; at 11.10 he reported a platoon of the enemy on Deer Creek, and at 11.40 that a small party of the enemy were moving in the direction of our left flank, and a larger party in the direction of the stone quarry.

I forwarded these despatches at once to the Brigade Commander.

On receipt of the second despatch, I sent L troop

Capt. Forbush, beyond the left of the videttes on the Chiloco, to communicate with Capt. Augur, and to drive off and attempt to capture the party reported as moving to our left. He reports seeing some small parties of the enemy which had also been seen by Capt. Augur, but neither could get near them.

Small parties were also reported from other parts of the line, but moved off at once on the approach of our patrols.

I enclose sketch of picket line, which was not completed in time to send in before the troops were withdrawn.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. F. WADE,
Colonel 5th Cavalry, Commanding.

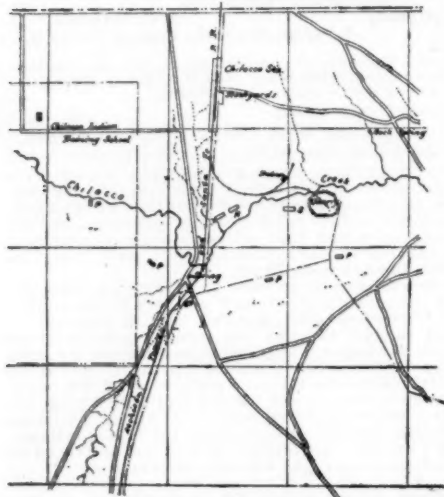
Course of Instruction. [8]

CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Sept. 27, 1889.

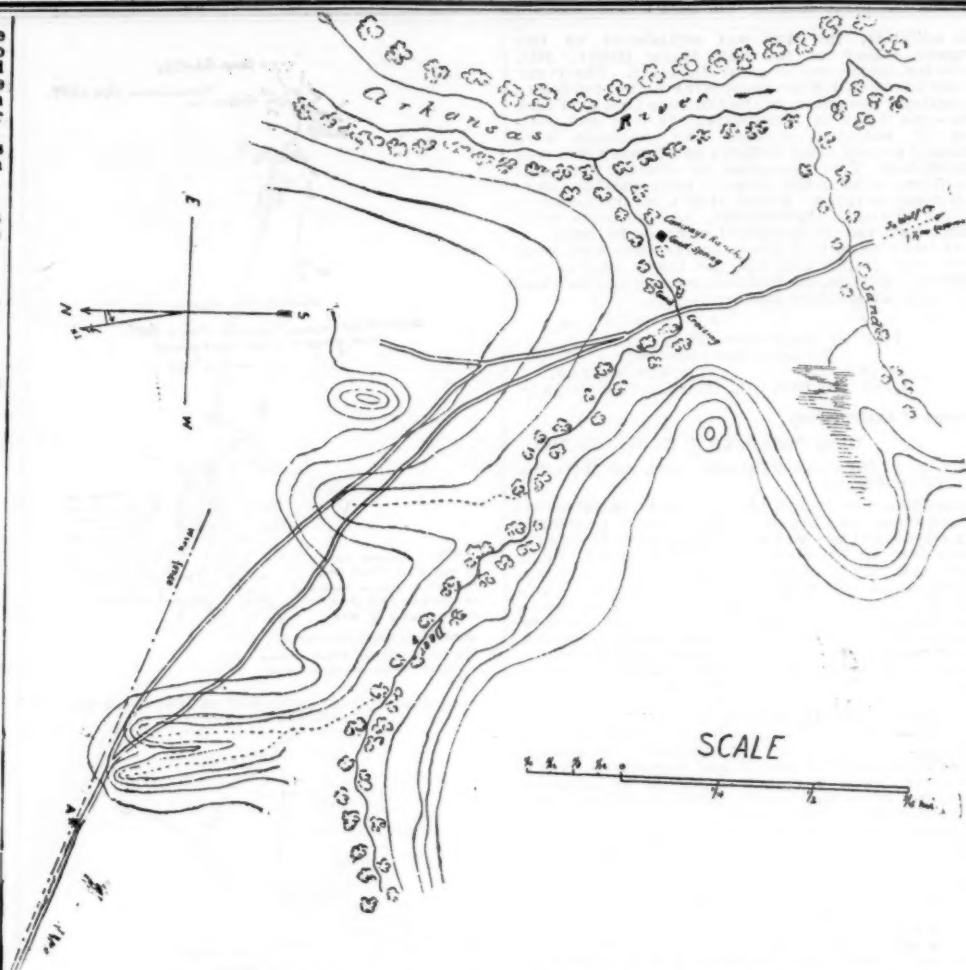
A. A. A. General, Cavalry Brigade, Camp Schofield, I. T.:

SIR: I have the honor to enclose map showing position of the outposts of 7th Cavalry to-day.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) C. H. CARLTON,
Lieut.-Col. 7th Cavalry.



Sketch by Lt. Bullock, showing position of 7th Cavalry Outposts, Sept. 27, 1889, Lt. Col. Carlton commanding.



Sketch of a portion of the Cherokee Outlet, by 2d Lieut. C. L. Foster, 5th Cavalry.



Reconnaissance South of Chiloco Creek—Sketched by Lieut. A. G. C. Quay.